The New-York Times.

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THE RICHMOND MARCH.

Rapid Progress of Grant's Army.

The South Anna Reached on Tuesday Night.

LEE STILL FALLING BACK.

Successful Result of the Operations on Monday.

ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

THE REBELS DISSATISFIED.

They Say that Lee Has Been Deceiving Them.

Latest News from Gen. Grant—The Operations of Monday—Capture of One Thousand Prisoners—The South Anna Reached by Tuesday Night—News from Gen. Butler—Rebel Chivalry Repulsed by Negro Troops.

[OFFICIAL.]

War Department, Washington,
Wednesday, May 25—9 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The latest date from Gen. Grant's headquarters, received by this Department, is dated at Mount Connel Church, 1 P. M. yesterday. The dispatch says everything is going well. Warren has four hundred prisoners, Hancock some three hundred, and Wright has picked up some. The whole number resulting from yesterday's operations will not fall short of a thousand. Warren's loss is not over three hundred, killed and wounded.

The prisoners captured are, in a great part, North Carolinians, are much discouraged, and say that Lee has deceived them.

The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the men. Still, Hancock and Warren will reach the South Anna by nightfall.

Gen. Butler, in a dispatch, dated at headquarters in the field, at 7 o'clock this morning, reports that "Major-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, lately promoted, made with cavalry, infantry and artillery, an attack upon my post at Wilson's Wharf, north side of James River, below Fort Powhatan, g arrisoned by two regiments, all negro troops, Brig.-Gen. Wild commanding, and was handsomely repulsed. Before the attack Lee sent a flag, stating that he had force enough to take the place, demanded its surrender, and in that case the garrison should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war, but if this proposition was rejected, he would not be answerable for the consequences when he took the place. Gen. Wild replied: 'We will try that.' Reinforcements were at once sent, but the fight was over before their arrival. Our loss is not yet reported."

No other reports of military operations have been received by the department since my telegram of 9:30 last evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Arrival of Wounded—Guerrilla Operations.

Washington, Wednesday, May 25.

The stea mer *Argo* arrived this morning with 380 wounded on board. They left Fredericksburgh last night at 8:30 o'clock, and were on the river during the tremendous thunderstorm. which did much to alleviate the sufferings of the men. About 3,000 wounded were yet in Fredericksburgh, but are being moved away.

A party of guerrillas tried to cross the Rappahannock yesterday, three miles below Falmouth. They were in pursuit of some contrabands who were trying to make their escape. The contrabands succeeded in getting over the river by swimming, but the guerrillas were checked.

These contrabands number about one hundred, consisting of men, women and children, and are from the vicinity of Bowling Green and Guinea's Station.

The three gunboats which moved up the Rappahannock a few days ago are still at Fredericksburgh wharf, and a number of transports were there yesterday, loading with sick and wounded.

Some of the engines and rolling stock of the railroad have been already removed from F redericksburgh.

ARRIVAL OF SIX HUNDRED MORE WOUNDED.

The hospital steamer *Connecticut* arrived here from Tappahannock to-day, with 600 wounded on board, brought down from Fredericksburgh by the steamers *Keyport* and *Lizzie Baker*, under convoy of several gunboats. This precaution is found necessary from the fact that rebel cavalry and guerrillas line the shores of the Rappahannock. While the *Connecticut* was taking on the wounded from the *Keyport* and *Baker*, a body of rebel cavalry made their appearance at Tappahannock; but the gunboats brought their guns to bear upon the enemy, who retired. The gunboats are yet engaged in removing torpedoes and other obstructions found in the Rappahannock. The *Keyport* running against one of these obstructions on her downward trip, stove in her wheel-house and sprung aleak, but not sufficient to disable her.

The *Connecticut* had on board one hundred and fifteen wounded officers, among whom were Col. C. J. Powers, One Hundred and Eighth New-York, Col. C. V. Deland, First Michigan; Col. C. Ewing, Fourth New-Jersey; Col. S. S. Carroll, Eighth Ohio; Col. R. Lewis, Fifth Vermont; Col. L. W. West, Seventeenth Maine; Col. S. Connor, Nineteenth Maine; Lieut.-Col. W. L. Curry, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. S. A. Moore, Fourteenth Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. F. Sawyer, Eighth Ohio; and Lieut.-Col. W. DeLacy, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York.

Yesterday evening at 4 o'clock there were about 6,000 wounded remaining at Fredericksburgh, but a large number of transports being in readiness, it was thought they would all be removed by this evening.

Up to the present time about 1,000 commissioned officers of all grades, wounded in the late battles, have been reported to the Medical Director's Office.

Mischievous and Exaggerated Reports.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 25.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

Washington, Wednesday, May 25.

The *Republican* has an extra which contains the following highly important and glorious intelligence:

"It gives us pleasure to be able to announce that intelligence has reached this city that Lee, after falling back from the North Anna, as has already been stated, commenced a hasty retreat, and he had reached a point beyond the South Anna River, pursued with real vigor by Grant.

The latter is in the saddle all the time, day and night, directing general movements in person.

Grant if evidently embarrassing Lee.

Unless Lee stops to fight to-day, we shall next hear of a grand conflict for the city of Richmond, before or in the works of that capital.

Advices say that Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet left Richmond some days ago.

There is little doubt that Richmond by this time is pretty well cleaned out of its inhabitants, and that it is nothing less than a fortress.

There are still a number of our sick and wounded at Fredericksburgh.

Skirmishing with guerrillas occur daily, but always in our favor.

From Fredericksburgh.

AMBULANCES SENT FOR OUR WOUNDED—GUERRILLA DEPREDATIONS.

Washington, Wednesday, May 25.

A letter from Fredericksburgh, Va., dated yesterday, says a number of ambulances, under a flag of truce, have gone to Chancellorsville for the purpose of gathering such of our wounded as were left in the Wilderness.

The guerrillas in that neighborhood continue their depredations.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

A Reconnoissance by Gen. Smith—The Enemy Found in Force—Boldness of the Rebel Sharpshooters—Presence of Distinguished Visitors—Etiquette of the Battle-field.

In Camp, Tuesday, May 24, 1864—6 A. M.

Gen. Smith, on Sunday night sent out a hundred men to reconnoitre the position of the enemy on our extreme left. The reconnoitering party penetrated the enemy's lines a short distance, but were turned back at Bakehouse Creek, which is about two miles from our defences. The enemy were found in considerable force, showing cavalry, two pieces of artillery, and infantry estimated at three brigades. One of our men was seriously wounded in the thigh. His name is Goddard, a private in the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment. It was rumored last night that Gen. Gillmore would make a reconnoissance in force, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the enemy in front. Whether the reconnoissance was made, and if so, in what it resulted, I am unable positively to say. I learn, however, that the night passed without much firing.

Sharpshooters of the enemy are becoming very bold. One of them yesterday, from a tree within our picket lines, shot dead a soldier who was asleep in his tent, some distance in rear of our fortifications. A few days since, camp rumor says that one of these adventurous rascals ensconced himself in a tree directly in front of our works, for the avowed purpose of shooting some general officer whose presence would be made known by the number of his attendants. It became necessary to cut down the tree, and the fellow was discovered.

Quartermaster-General Meigs and Brig.-Gen. Barnard, commanding the defences of Washington, are here on an inspecting tour. Yesterday they accompanied Gen. Butler around the intrenchments, expressing themselves strongly respecting the excellence of the position. Gen. Meigs will doubtless look into the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department. Lieut.-Col. Chas. E. Fuller, Chief Quartermaster of the Tenth Army Corps, is now at the head of this bureau in the field. He was detached and selected by Gen. Butler for this onerous position, on account of his splendid business capacity and wide experience obtained in active service from the beginning of the war.

Sitting in Col. Shaffer's tent last evening, I heard Gen. Weitzel narrate two incidents, showing of what sort of stuff our soldiers are made. Coming off the battle-field last Monday he saw a soldier whom he had used as a scout. Knowing him to be a trusty man, Weitzel hurriedly asked him to take a message to a distant part of the field, not observing in the fog that the man was shockingly wounded in the head. The poor fellow answered with the greatest *sang froid*: "I should be happy to go, General, but this ball in my head is blinding me!" at the same time removing his hand and exhibiting the horrible wound.

During the fight at Swift Creek, Gen. Weitzel was sitting on a log watching the skirmishing. Two stretcher-bearers came by with a soldier, one of whose legs had been entirely shot off, and whose face was disfigured by a ghastly wound. As he passed by Gen. Weitzel, the man raised his head to eject blood from his mouth. In doing this he nearly soiled the General's boot, and at once made an apology for the accident. In such an extremity ordinary men would be very apt to forget politeness. These little things tell as much as any, of the heroism of the army.

H. J. W.

Beauregard Said to be Reinforcing Lee—Gen. Gillmore's Fight with the Rebels.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 25,
Via Fort Monroe, Tuesday, May 24—2 P.M.

An arrival from the James River reports everything quiet. There has been no fighting or skirmishing since Saturday night, the 21st.

The rebel Gen. Walker was wounded in the foot, and it has been amputated. He is now in the Bermuda General Hospital.

The rebels are reported as largely reinforced by drafts from North and South Carolina and from Lee's army.

LATEST—5 P. M.

This morning Gen. Gilmore went out on a reconnoissance, and at 3:30 A. M., met the enemy in some force. After an engagement of an hour and a half, he succeeded in completely routing them. Our loss was very slight.

It is reported that nearly one-half of Beauregard's forces left him yesterday, and marched in the direction of Richmond, probably to reinforce Lee.

The rebels have made nine attacks upon our intrenchments, and have been repulsed each time.

[The report of Gen. Gillmore's fight above-narrated is undoubtedly much exaggerated. Other accounts mention it merely as a night skirmish. The statement that Beauregard is reinforcing Lee is founded simply upon presumption.—Ed. Times.]

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, May 24.

Three hundred and fifty of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery having served out their time of enlistment, have been mustered out, and have arrived here, en route for home. The same number have reenlisted, and the regiment still retains its organization.

The rebels have made nine attacks upon our intrenchments, and have been repulsed each time.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

Meeting of the Union State Convention at Syracuse—The Contested Seats—Highly Interesting Proceedings—The Delegates to Baltimore—Hearty Indorsement of President Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Syracuse, Wednesday, May 2.5

The Union State Convention has been a rather boisterous assembly, though the action has been exceedingly harmonious. The ruling excitement was on the settlement of the contested seats from New-York. The defeat of Mr. Depew for temporary Chairman virtually threw overboard both delegations, or rather threw them all in one bag to fight it out among themselves.

The delegates usually sent from the districts are new men, very new, and generally little known. The delegates at large, however, will be recognized for their world-wide reputation. The indorsement of President Lincoln was hearty and decidedly unanimous.

LEO.

Report of the Proceedings.

Syracuse, N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.

The Union State Convention assembled in Shakespeare Hall, in the new Bastable block, at noon to-day, and was called to order by Charles Jones, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond and Mr. Wm. K. Strong secured the floor at the same time and both moved the name of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew for temporary Chairman.

Mr. Busteed moved to substitute the name of Hon. Lyman Tremain.

Mr. Raymond said that he had not suggested the name of Mr. Depew of his own motion, but at a meeting of the New-York Delegation, held this morning, resolution was adopted unanimously in favor of Mr. Depew for temporary chairman of this Convention.

Mr. Low said that every consideration of impartiality, propriety and harmony demanded the selection of Mr. Tremain. There are contesting delegations from New-York, and it would be highly improper, he thought, to select a gentleman on the nomination of a delegate whose seat is contested. Furthermore, the State Committee, after consultation, has very unanimously expressed itself in favor of Mr. Tremain, satisfied that his election will tend much toward reconciling any differences that may exist.

Mr. Raymond said that he had never before heard that it was any part of the business of the State Committee to nominate a temporary chairman for the convention. He had supposed the State Committee was free to organize itself. He had never been a member of a State Convention where a proposition like this was brought forward. The gentleman (Mr. Low) perhaps had been, and perhaps he knew what was best; but if so, the convention would like to be informed when this secret meeting of the State Committee was held, who was present and who absent, and what its object was in taking this extraordinary course of dictating to the convention?

Mr. Busteed said he thought it much more extraordinary for a contesting delegation to hold a secret meeting, and dictate the temporary Chairman.

Mr. W. K. Strong appealed to the Convention to do nothing that would look like presenting a divided front to the people, especially at this time, when united action on the part of all belonging to the great Union party is so essential. They were a unit in their admiration of the policy and patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, [cheers, the entire convention rising,] and nothing should be allowed to creep into the convention to divide it on any minor points. If possible he would withdraw the two names already presented, and move that Ex-Governor King be temporary and permanent Chairman. [Cries of "No," "no," "no."]

Mr. O'Donnell explained the fact that there are contesting delegations from New-York, and the State Committee therefore thought it would be wise to have for temporary Chairman a gentleman who was entirely removed from the influences of this question, hence they recommended Lyman Tremain, a gentleman whose claims upon the respect and confidence of the Union party are second to that of no other member of it.

Mr. Raymond said that he stated that the New-York delegation had unanimously directed him to present the name of Mr. Depew. Not as a reason why he should be elected, but by way of explaining the matter, he made the motion that he did. No one could deprecate more than he, anything like creating a diversity of sentiment or a division in the party. Certainly the nomination of Mr. Depew would have no such effect. for he felt assured there is not a delegate present who will question the purity of his politics, or his patriotism. or his ability. or his fairness. Mr. Raymond added, that he was surprised to hear the gentleman on his left (Mr. Busteed) say that he was from New-York. In his ignorance he had supposed that the gentleman (Busteed) was presiding over a District Court in the State of Alabama. [Laughter.]

Mr. Busteed called the gentleman to order. If he (Busteed) were in an Alabama court now he would commit the gentleman (Raymond) for contempt. At the right t me and in the proper place he (Busteed) would be willing to discuss personal matters with him (Raymond.) [Cheers.]

Mr. Raymond—As the gentleman talks of meeting me elsewhere I take back all that I have said, [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Thompson, of New-York, followed in favor of Mr. Tremain.

The question was then put to the convention as to who should be the temporary chairman, and the chair being unable to decide, Messrs. Hall, of Onondaga, and Clapp, of Westchester, were appointed tellers to take a vote.

The list of delegates was called over, and it was found that all the districts were fully represented.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling moved that the roll, exclusive of New-York, as called, be the roll of the convention for the purpose of organization.

Mr. Raymond submitted that it would be more fair to have the list of the New-York delegates called, for it may be that all the seats are not contested. The delegation to which he is attached was elected under the regular calls of the State Committee and the local General Committee, and he submitted that it would be unfair to deny them official recognition at this time.

Mr. Conkling replied that all precedent justified his motion, and as valuable time can thus be saved, and as no injustice will be done anybody he thought it would be wise in the convention to adopt it.

Mr. Raymond said that he was misunderstood. Those associated with him did not wish to vote on the question of temporary organization, although he did not think it necessary to perfect the temporary organization for the purpose of deciding the question of regularity. However, all they desire is some official recognition of their position here as delegates. For this purpose he would now hand up their credentials.

Mr. Travers then presented the credentials of the contestants.

A *viva voce* vote was then taken for temporary chairman, with the following result: Chauncey M. Depew, 149; Lyman Tremain, 155.

Mr. Depew moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. Conkling and Strong were appointed to conduct Mr. Tremain to the chair.

On motion, Messrs. O'Donnell, Martin Bickford, T. I. Chatfield, A. S. Smith, William G. Weed and George A. Brandreth were appointed temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Tremain then addressed the convention at length. He said that his democratic education rendered him not altogether unaccustomed to lively times in State Conventions; but he was an unwilling witness to the contest of this morning, for it would have afforded him more pleasure had the choice of the convention fallen upon the honorable Secretary of State. He regarded the duties of this convention as of the utmost importance. For himself, he regretted the necessity which is imposed upon the people of plunging into a Presidential campaign while the war lasts. It would be better, he thought, could the contest be postponed until the great issue of peace or war is settled. He deprecated even the temporary strife it involves, but the necessity is imposed by the Constitution, and it must be met. The duty of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency should be performed calmly and fairly, and with that most desirable end in view, the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and the complete restoration of the authority of the General Government. The Union party does not intend to do anything to afford aid and comfort to the enemy. For three years the loyal people of the North have been struggling against the efforts of those in rebellion to possess themselves of the National Capital; and they do not propose to allow the sympathizers with Jeff. Davis to enter it under the form of an election. The Union armies, will, I trust, ere long take the rebel capital; but you, as loyal men, propose to retain possession of your own. He alluded in terms of praise to the achievements of our armies in the West and South and Virginia, and said that at last the noble Army of the Potomac had found a leader worthy of its heroic bravery. He spoke of the national mourning over the thousands who had sacrificed their lives upon the altar of their country, and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Gen. Wadsworth—a noble, honest and sincere patriot, who, said Mr. Tremain, had justice been done him, instead of filling a soldier's grave would now be alive. But the office of Governor, high as it is, would confer no additional lustre upon his name and the reputation he has left behind him—a name and fame that may well be envied by those who triumphed over his political defeat, and traduced his character while alive. Of the war, he said it must go on until the national authority is restored over every foot of Federal territory, no matter at what cost, even though it involves a ten years' bloody war, the destruction of commerce and credit, the waste of cities and fields. We can and will subjugate the South. To this end we can and will break into pieces the rebel despotism that has been established in the Southern States, and remove every obstacle in the way of the laws and the Union. We can and will preserve our institutions for ourselves and for the benefit of posterity. He regarded the fate of Slavery involved in the gigantic issue forced upon the nation by those in rebellion. Slavery has been aggressive and treasonable, and he accepted the necessity imposed upon the people, and for the sake of saving and preserving forever the Union he was now in favor of destroying that institution. [Applause.] He was in favor of amending the Constitution so as to prohibit Slavery now and forever. As to the Presidential candidates, he said that with the Union armies successful, it matters not whether the Union party takes for its champion the war-worn Lincoln, [cheers] Gen. Grant, Gen. Butler, Gen. Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson, or any of the many other able patriots and champions of the Union. The people will indorse the choice by an overwhelming vote. [Applause.]

On motion, the chair was then empowered to appoint a committee of two from each judicial district except the First, on contested seats; and a committee of one from each judicial district on permanent organization.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

The chair announced the following committees:

On Contested Seats—Second District, Wm. Norton and Jeremiah Drew; Third District, H. R. Low and W. G. Weed; Fourth District, Nathan Beman and William H. Andrews; Fifth District, L. W. Hall and James W. Bell; Sixth District, T. I. Chatfield and Lyman J. Walworth; Seventh District, S. G. Hadley and Thomas Parsons; Eighth District, William Bristol and Edward Hazzard.

On Permanent Organization.—Second District, Richard W. Smith and Joseph T. Moore; Third District, Charles L. Ball and George Dawson; Fourth District, A. X. Parker and W. M. Potter; Fifth District, D. McCarty and Charles W. Dennison; Sixth District, G. W. Schuyler and Wm. C. Fields; Seventh District, A. C. Mudge and Henry Sherwood; Eighth District, James D. Warner and A. B. Hull.

Recess till 6 o'clock P. M,

EVENING SESSION.

A delegate remarked that he had been informed by the Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats that the committee could not possibly be pressed to report before 8 o'clock, and probably not until 10 or 11 P. M. He therefore moved to adjourn till to-morrow, at 9 o'clock.

A motion to amend to take a recess till 8 P. M. prevailed. Recess.

ADJOURNED EVENING SESSION.

On assembling the Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report, which was adopted:

For President—Hon. James A. Bell, of Jefferson.

Vice-Presidents—Second District—Wm. K. Strong, of Westchester, and C. N. Lawrence, of Orange. Third District—Chas. L. Beale, of Columbia; Henry Robbins, of Rensselaer. Fourth District—Hugh White, of Saratoga; George Robinson, of St. Lawrence. Fifth District—D. A. Munroe, of Onondaga; William Brayton, of Oneida. Sixth District—F. Juliand, of Chenango; Milford Northrup, of Broome, Seventh District—Constant Cook, of Steuben; Thos. Parsons, of Monroe. Eighth District—U. S. Davis, of Alleghany; Orson Nickerson, of Orleans.

Secretaries.—Second District, M. D. Moore, of Kings; Third, H. E. Abell, of Schoharie; Fourth, R. R. Crocker, of Washington; Fifth, John C. T. Donnell, of Lewis; Sixth, C. L. B. Curtis, of Tompkins; Seventh, George H. Osgoodby, of Livingston; Eighth, Nelson K. Hopkins, of Erie.

Hon. John A. King and Mr. Eastman were appointed a committee to conduct the President to the chair.

Mr. Bell said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Called upon as I am, without previous expectation, to occupy the Chair, so ably and honorably filled by your tempory President, you will not, I hope, expect at this late hour a speech from me. If the convention had the time, I have not the presumption to attempt to add anything to the eloquent arguments and stirring appeals to which the convention has listened, in favor of the principles and objects of the great Union party. I will only say that while our armies march soothward the Union cause gains strength northward. Never since the commencement of the rebellion has the cause of universal freedom been so strong in the State of New-ork as it is this day in the midst of the desolation of war, we have abundant cause for devout thanksgiving to the God of Battles for the success he has vouchsafed to us in our efforts to suppress this causeless rebellion during the past year. Many have, during that period, espoused the principles of freedom as set forth in our immortal Declaration of Independence, and are now among the foremost to demand that the Union shall be restored to its original integrity without a single concession to the Southern Secessionists, who would drive Constitutional Liberty from this Continent. Whatever differences of opinion may have heretofore existed among us in regard to the time and place of holding our National Convention, I am happy to believe all are now reconciled. If the Baltimore Convention is as unanimous in the selection of its candidates as this Convention is in its preference, Abraham Lincoln will be the next President of the United States.

Mr. Hall, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported that the committee on one case were a unit—the Sullivan County case—recommending that the vacancy be not filled by either of the claimants.

On the second point—the New-York case—the committee stood 15 to 1 in favor of admitting the both delegations to cast their votes for each Assembly District, and further recommending that the Union State Committee take the earliest occasion to bring about a thorough consolidation of the various Union organizations in the City of New-York.

William G. Weed submitted a minority report, rehearsing the history of the organization of the Union General Committee in New-York, claiming that its call for the selection of delegates was in strict conformity with the instructions of the last State Convention and the call of the State General Committee, and therefore that those delegates are alone entitled to seats

The substitution of the majority for the minority report was carried by a vote of 192 ayes against 98 noes.

Mr. Conkling moved that the delegates be called by Congressional districts, the representatives from such districts to name two delegates and two alternates, and that the convention elect by ballot from delegates at large and four alternates.

Pending this motion, the question was raised that there was not a full delegation of contestants present from New-York, and it was moved and carried that none but such delegates, or their regularly appointed alternates, from the City of New-York, be recognized.

The roll of delegates from New-York was then called, when, of the contestants, 28 delegates and 4 alternates answered, and of the regulars, 48 delegates and 5 alternates.

The President then stated the question to be on Mr. Conkling's resolution for the selection of delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Raymond asked for a division of the question, and that part providing for the selection of district delegates was adopted. The question on that part relating to the selection of delegates at large was also adopted.

The following delegates were then named by the respective Congressional delegations, and approved by vote of the convention.

First District—George William Curtis and William Norton, alternates; George Huntington and F. A. Potts.

Second District—Charles L. Benedict and A. M. Bliss. Alternates, Henry Hill and Wm. M. Thomas.

Third District—Wm. A. Cobb and A. F. Cobb. Alternates, George Ricard and John Cashaw.

Fourth District—James B. Taylor and Sheridan Shook. Alternates, O. W. Brennan and B. F. Weymouth.

Fifth District—David Miller and Sandford L. Macomber. Alternates, Reuben C. Mills and John F. Seymour.

Sixth District—Simeon Draper and John Kayser. Alternates, Hugh Gardner and H. Van Schaick.

Seventh District—Wm. E. Duryea and R. F. Andrews. Alternates, John Lalor and Lewis J. Kirke.

Eighth District—Thomas R. Murphy and Wm. R. Stewart. Alternates, R. Busteed and J. D. Ottiwell.

Ninth District—Abraham Wakeman and Amos J. Williamson. Alternates, James E. Coulter and Ira A. Allen.

Tenth District—Wm. H. Robertson and John W. Ferdon. Alternates, S. D. Gifford and A. Rider.

Eleventh District.—Wm. J. Groo and E. M. Madden. Alternates, David Clements and Ezra Farrington.

Twelfth District—John Cadman and John B. Dutcher. Alternates, John J. Ray and R. Peck.

Thirteenth District—William Masters and Reuben Coffin. Alternates, William S. Kenyon and John S. Donnelly.

Fourteenth District—George Walford and Clark B. Cochrane. Alternates, Alexander Greer and Hobart Krum.

Fifteenth District—Asohel C. Geer and John T. Masters. Alternates, J. Thomas Davis and Dennis P. Ney.

Sixteenth District—George W. Palmer and W. W. Rockwell. Alternates, Byron Pond and Orlando Kellogg.

Seventeenth District—W. S. Dickinson and William A. Dart. Alternates, Hiram Honton and C. T. Hurlburd.

Eighteenth District—Charles Stanford and R. H. Ayals. Alternates, H. Baker and J. S. Landon.

Nineteenth District—L. J. Walworth and R. S. Haghston. Alternates, D. H. Clark and Harman Bennett.

Twentieth District—O. Bonnell and H. M. Burch. Alternates, C. A. Brown and A. H. Prescott.

Twenty-first District—Ellis H. Roberts and Samuel Campbell. Alternates, D. B. Danforth and J. S. Avery.

Twenty-second District—L. H. Conklin and Charles L. Kennedy. Alternates, H. K. W. Bruce and Harvey Palmer.

Twenty-third District—J. B. Filch and R. H. Buell. Alternates, D. McCarthy and O. F. Langstreet.

Twenty-fourth District—S. B. Gavitt and Wm. Burroughs. Alternates, J. K. Williams and J. K Webster.

Twenty-fifth District—M. H. Lawrence and William H. Smith. Alternates, S. H. Toony and Geo. N. Wilson.

Twenty-sixth District—M. M. Cass and W. S. Lincoln. Alternates, George Schuyler and George Bartlett.

Twenty-seventh District—Asher Tyler and E. D. Loveridge. Alternates, G. G. Harrower and A. B. Hall.

Twenty-eighth District.—Dan. H. Cole and John Van Voorhies. Alternates, H. H. Sperry and A. M. Ives.

Twenty-ninth District.—Harvey Wilbur and Hiram Carpenter. Alternates, A. W. Haskell and M. C. Richardson.

Thirtieth District.—Rufus Wheeler and O. J. Green. Alternates, Jacob Bever and J. B. Youngs.

Thirty-first District.—Henry Van Aermand and Geo. W. Patterson. Alternates, John Manly and O. E. Jones.

Mr. Tremaine said that although it was apparent that there was but one sentiment in the Convention on the subject, he thought it only proper and right to embody in some proper form the confidence and affection entertained by the Convention for Abraham Lincoln, whose name is upon so many lips, and who enjoys in so great a degree the love of the people. He therefore moved the following, which was adopted by acclamation, the Convention rising and cheering heartily.

Resolved, That this convention, approving the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and recognizing his integrity and patriotic efforts to suppress the rebellion which he found in existence upon his inauguration, hereby expresses its preference for his renomination for the office of President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Conkling the following was adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks and gratitude are due to the officers and men in the army and navy of the United States for their heroic sacrifices in sustaining the authority of our Government against armed rebellion, and especially for their unparalleled bravery, endurance and success in the recent battles in Virginia, resulting in the repeated defeat of the great rebel army under Gen. Lee, and the promise that it will soon be crushed, and peace restored to our country; and while we thus express our gratitude to the Army of the Potomac, we, with like feelings, remember that other band of heroes of the Army of the Cumberland, by whose skill and bravery so much has been done to free our country from the dangers of a wicked and causeless rebellion.

On motion it was resolved to proceed to the election of four delegates at large to be voted for on one ballot, the four having the highest number of votes to be declared chosen.

Messrs. Wm. G. Weed and Henry R. Low were appointed tellers.

The folowing was the result:

Henry J. Raymond	231
Daniel S. Dickinson	208
Lyman Tremaine	175
Preston King	135

There were sundry scattering votes.

Mr. Wm. Morton said it was the unanimous desire of the delegation representing the First Congressional District that John A. King should be a member of the National Convention at Baltimore. He, therefore, moved that he be substituted for himself (Mr. Morton.) Carried.

On motion, the four receiving the next highest number of votes, viz., George R. Babcock, J. S. T. Stranahan, Thomas Hillhouse and Noah Davis, were chosen alternates to the Delegates at Large.

The thanks of the convention were unanimously voted to the temporary Chairman, the President, and other officers of the Convention; and after a brief address by Mr. Raymond, in response to frequent calls, in favor of the renomination of Mr. Lincoln, the convention at 1 o'clock A. M. (26th) adjourned *sine die*.

Meeting of the State Committee of War Democrats.

Syracuse, Wednesday, May 25.

A State Committee of War Democrats met at the St. Charles Hotel to-day, and effected an organization by electing Hon. George A. Brandreth, of Westchester, Chairman, and H. C. Page, of New-York, Secretary.

After some discussion, the following committees were appointed:

On an address to the War Democracy of the State and county, Messrs. Geo. A. Brandreth of Westchester, Oliver McCumper of Erie, R. H. Tyler of Oswego, T. K. Westbrook of Ulster, John A. Corey of Saratoga, George Downing of Albany, Harry Wilber of Genesee, A.D. Wall of Washington, George Bartlett of Broome, James S. Howard of Chautaqua.

On Organization—Messrs. Alfred A. Valentine of New-York, Jacob Worth of Kings, Moses H. Sands of Dutchess, William Landon of Schoharie, William H. Ruggles of Otsego, Diger D. Bullock of Chenango, Seth Smith of Wayne, and Alexander Olcott of Steuben.

OHIO.

Union State Convention at Columbus.

Columbus, O., Wednesday, May 25,

The Union State Convention, assembled here to-day, was large and harmonious. All the counties in the State, except two, were represented.

Col. T. R. Shanty, of Vinton County, was elected President. A Vice-President was chosen from each Congressional District. G. A. Benedict, of Cuyahoga, was made Secretary, with one Assistant Secretary from each district.

Luther Day, of Portage County, was nominated by acclamation, for the Supreme Judge, for the full term.

The rules were suspended, and Mr. White, of Clark County, was declared the nominee for the short term.

Horace Wilder was nominated by acclamation to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Johnson.

William Henry Smith, of Hamilton, was nominated for Secretary of State; Col. William G. Richardson, of Monroe, for Attorney-General; Col. Moses Bailey, of Fulton, for Comptroller of the Treasury; Philip Herring, of Anglaise, for member of the Board of Public Works for the long term.

For Senatorial Electors—John P. Brinchen, of Brown County and John A. Bingham, of Harrison County.

The following were elected delegates to the National Convention: Messrs. W. King, Ex-Governor Dennison and Todd, Columbus Delano and G. W. Dorsey. Alternates—D. D. Shryock, of Zanesville; G. B. Senter, of Cleveland; D. S. Shorter, of Huron County, and Joseph Landon, of Brown County.

Resolutions were adopted to sustain the Government with men and money in suppressing the rebellion; recommending the nomination of Abraham Lincoln; congratulating the country on the success of our arms; returning thanks to the army and navy; pledging the support of the Ohio Union men to the Administration of A. Lincoln; and approving of the amendment of the Constitution, so as to make all States free.

Illinois Republican State Convention.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 25.

The Republican State Convention, held at Springfield to-day, nominated Maj.-Gen. Oglesby for Governor on the first ballot.

Missouri Radical Convention.

Jefferson City, Wednesday, May 24.

The Radical Convention meets to-morrow. Quite a number of delegates have arrived to-day. It is said that a spirited debate will arise on the question of sending delegates to Baltimore, a strong influence being adverse to such a course, Cleveland being preferred,

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE VERY LATEST

NEWS UP TO 8 P. M. OF TUESDAY.

THE REBEL RETREAT PRECIPITATE

Demoralization and Straggling in Their Ranks.

Lee Orders His Army to Fall Back upon Richmond.

DETAILS OF THE MARCH AND OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, May 25.

An officer, just arrived from the front, states that when he left headquarters yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., the rebel army was in full retreat toward Richmond, with our army in quick pursuit. As the rear guard of Lee's army was crossing the North Anna River, Hancock pounced on it with great fury, capturing several hundred prisoners, and killing and wounding large numbers. Scores of rebels were drowned while attempting to swim the river.

He further states that for once the stories of the demoralization of Lee's forces are true. It is with great difficulty that the rebel commanders can keep their troops from becoming panic-stricken. Stragglers were being captured by the dozens on the roadside and in the woods. It was the impression in the army that Lee could not organize his forces even for defensive operations, this side of his intrenchments at Richmond. Several hundred of our wounded arrived here to-day from Fredericksburgh. The last of our wounded are expected to leave Fredericksburgh to-morrow. Our gunboats patrole the Rappahannock from its mouth to Fredericksburgh. Guerrillas and straggling parties of rebel cavalry line the shores and occasion much annoyance.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Monday, May 23.

The advance of the army reached the North Anna yesterday forenoon, the Fifth Corps arriving by the telegraph road from Gurney's Station, along which they had followed the enemy for several miles, skirmishing at different points and capturing a number of prisoners.

Ewell's corps were in the rear of the retreating foe, and when they got to the North Anna they took position behind earthworks on both sides of the river.

The Second Corps, having had the advance on the Bowling Green road, remained at Milford on the 22d and at 1 P. M. yesterday came up and took position on the left of the Fifth Corps, reaching the railroad.

On examination it was found that the enemy held a strong position on the south bank of the river, with their advance on a peninsula formed by a small stream which emptied into the river near the railroad crossing.

Barlow's division occupied the right of the railroad, Birney was in front of the peninsula, and Gibbon on the right. while the Fifth Corps were on the road to Milford, a mile to the right of the railroad.

Skirmishing in front of Birney's command commenced at about 2 P. M., and at 4 the batteries got to work and shelled the enemy, while Birney's division was ordered to charge and carry the works, and, if possible, get possession of the bridge across, the river.

The charge was made in splendid style, and although it was met by a shower of bullets from the rifle-pits as well as shells from the batteries on the other side of the river, our men never halted until the enemy were driven across the bridge and our guns placed so as to command it. Some of the men even went half way across, and one was seen with a rebel flag, who was forced to throw it into the river to prevent its recapture.

The highest praise was given to the division and its General by Gen. Hancock, for the gallant manner in which they stormed and carried this strong position. The contest continued until after dark, each party maintaining its line.

Our loss in this action was about 250 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was full as heavy as ours, besides a number of prisoners captured by us.

At about 5 o'clock Gen. Warren effected a crossing and a position on the south bank threw up some breastworks. Soon after he was attacked by a large force of rebels, whom he drove back with heavy loss. Their dead and wounded were lying thick on the ground in front of our lines after they retreated. Our loss here was about 300 killed and wounded.

About dark Gen. Burnside's corps came up and took position between Hancock and Warren, and made preparations to cross, while the Sixth Corp took the right of the Fifth.

Everybody felt in good spirits and was confident of a victory on the coming day.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Tuesday, May 24.

The army advanced at an early hour this morning. But the enemy was found to have fallen back during the night, and their skirmish line was captured after firing the first round.

It was suspected that this might be intended as a ruse, and caution was exercised as the troops advanced. Skirmishing took place at several points; but the Second Corps had met no force of the enemy up to two P. M., at which time your correspondent left the front.

Gen. Warren had advanced some two or three miles, the enemy in his front seeming determined to dispute his advance, although at the same time gradually falling back.

Army of the Potomac,
Tuesday, May 24—8 P. M.

A messenger who left the front at 6 o'clock this afternoon, reports the enemy crossing the South Anna, with our troops in close pursuit.

Over 600 prisoners have been brought since yesterday, and more are hourly arriving.

Firing was heard this morning in the direction of Port Royal, and it was supposed to be from a rebel battery, which is reported to have been placed at a point twelve miles below Fredericksburgh.

Two gunboats went down the river last night, and it is thought that they may have been attacked by the rebels, with the hope of sinking them.

An orderly of Gen. Lee was brought into headquarters to-day, on whom was found dispatches to Gen. Ewell from Gen. Lee, ordering him to fall back to the defences of Richmond.

A Lieutenant, taken two days ago, said his brigade had been at Plymouth and at Drewry's Bluff, and after fighting Butler was sent at once to join Lee's army in front of Grant. The Colonel made them a speech on Saturday evening as soon as they arrived,

Continued on the Eighth Page.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Charge of Kidnapping Against the United States.

The Question of the Georgia's Presence at Liverpool.

The Government Says it Can Do Nothing About It.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 25.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th, via Queenstown on the 15th instant, arrived at this port at 12 o'clock last (Tuesday) night. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Asia* has seventy passengers for this city and seventy-six for Boston.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry at 9 o clock on the morning of the 13th instant.

The ship *Excelsior*., from Algoa Bay, at Plymouth, reports that on the 7th of April, in lat. 2° N., lon. 27° W., fell in with the rebel steamer *Florida*.

The ship *Walsoken*, at Liverpool, reports; "April, 4, ten miles from Cuba, was boarded by a screw war steamer representing herself to be the *Plover*. She examined our papers, and left. We supposed her to be a rebel steamer."

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on the 12th instant Earl ELLENBOROUGH called attention to certain cases, which he described as well authenticated, of kidnapping of foreigners in New-York for service in the Federal army. He also asked if steps had been taken to obtain the release of those already entrapped.

Earl RUSSELL said he had no doubt that the high bounty offered by the American Government at Washington for recruits, had induced unprincipled persons to pursue a system of kidnapping. Lord LYONS had made repeated complaints to the United States Government, but he was sorry to say he had received no satisfactory answer.

In the House of Commons Mr. LAYARD, in response to an inquiry, said that the Government had received no official information of the verdict arrived at in the trial of Lieut. DONOVAN, of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, for the murder of the mate of the British bark *Anglo-Saxon*.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th, Earl ELLENBOROUGH strongly denounced the conduct of the German Powers toward Denmark, and especially condemned the exactions levied upon Jutland.

Earl RUSSELL explained what the conference had done relative to an armistice. He also condemned the practice of levying contributions and said that the spirit of the agreement by the conference was that no contributions be enforced during the suspension of hostilities.

Similar explanations were asked and given in the House of Commons.

Mr. LAYARD, in reply to an inquiry, declined to produce a dispatch respecting the joint policy which the Ministers of Russia, France and America agreed to pursue in China.

Mr. W. T. BARING brought up his motion relative to the admission of the rebel steamer *Georgia* into the Mersey. He complained in strong terms of the inefficiency of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and urged that steps be taken by the Government to amend it.

The Attorney-General said that the Government had endeavored to vindicate the law, and at the same time to preserve strict neutrality. He said that in the case of the *Georgia*, it had been impossible to stop the progress of the vessel, her character not being known until after she had sailed. He pointed to the case of the *Pampero*, as evidence that the Government had successfully vindicated the law, and had effectually checked the system of fitting out vessels for the confederates. The Government should not attempt to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act this session, believing it would yet prove efficient. He denied that vessels fitted out in England could be regarded as British pirates. Such a designation was untrue in fact and dishonorable to the country adopting it. The *Georgia* was admitted into Liverpool under the order of the Council which permits belligerent ships to put in for repairs, and as it was understood that she would be dismantled and sold, the Government had not considered it necessary to interfere. He pointed to the Federal enlistments in Ireland as evidence that the Federals also were not free from blame.

Mr. COBDEN expressed the fear that the policy of the Government had produced such a sense of grievance in the American mind that it would be difficult to disabuse it of it. He pointed to the destruction of the American marine by the Confederate cruisers, and predicted similar results to England by Federal cruisers, if she became a belligerent. He contended that the *Georgia*, *Florida* and *Alabama* were not men-of-war, and ought to be excluded from British ports. He warned the Government that their policy would recoil on England hereafter with disastrous effect.

Lord R. CECIL put in a plea for the Confederates. He pointed to the immense shipments of arms and ammunition from England for the Federals, and asserted that Messrs. BARING BROTHERS had been largely instrumental in the same.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE regretted that the Government were not prepared to exclude these privateers from British ports.

After a few observations from others the subject was dropped.

Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned for the Whitsunside recess.

The health of Lord PALMERSTON is improving, but he is not yet attending to his duties.

It is announced that when Mr. LINDSAY brings forward his motion for the recognition of the Government of the Confederate States, Mr. BAXTER will move the "previous question."

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

The return of the British channel fleet to Portsmouth is regarded as an evidence that their services are not likely to be required in Dano-German affairs.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. GLADSTONE's important "Reform speech" in Parliament continued to be the theme of comment in political circles, and occasioned much excitement.

The London *Times* is astonished at Mr. GLADSTONE's ultra democratic views, and believes that the mass of the Liberal party will hesitate to follow him.

The London *Daily News*, says that the reconstruction of parties is one of the consequences of Mr. GLADSTONE's having taken the leadership of parliamentary reform.

The London *Morning Advertiser* hails Mr. GLADSTONE, as the coming man, and predicts that he will soon be Prime Minister of England.

Other liberal journals are exceedingly enthusiastic over the position now held by Mr. GLADSTONE.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference met again in London on the 12th inst.

The *Daily News* says that the Conference approached the question of the political future of the Duchies. The discussion which took place, however, did scarcely more than make evident the immense divergence of the views of the several Powers, and the difficulties which would attend the arrangement of acceptable terms of peace.

After sitting three hours the Conference adjourned till the 10th day of May.

THE GERMAN BLOCKADE.

The Danish Government have officially announced the raising of the blockade of the German ports.

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that the conditions of truce are as follows:

That the belligerents are to give notice of their intention to renew hostilities one week before the expiration of the month agreed upon. The Allies will remain in possession of Jutland and the Danes of Alsen. The Allies are not to impose any further contributions in Jutland, nor interfere in the civil government of that province.

In addition to the ministerial resignations previously reported at Copenhagen, it is rumored that the Minister of War has also tendered his resignation.

THE SEA FIGHTS.

A telegram from Heligoland says that in the recent naval engagement, the Austrian commander attacked the Danish fleet most bravely and determinedly, and did his utmost to win a victory, but that the Austrian fleet was finally most thoroughly disabled.

THE FEELING IN PRUSSIA.

The ultra Conservatives in Prussia have signed an address to the King, urging him to erect the Duchies into an independent State, or to annex them to Prussia.

DECLARATIONS OF THE ALLIES.

It was rumored at Paris that Austria and Prussia, in the Conference, had declared that under the events of war, they considered themselves released from the Treaty of 1852, and it is said that Russia and England will maintain that treaty.

Three Austrian war vessels had arrived at Cherbourg.

FRANCE.

In the Corps Legislatif, M. ROUHER spoke on the Danish and Polish questions. He showed that it was not the policy of France to go to war on behalf of Denmark, but she nevertheless would do all in her power to bring about peace. As to Poland, he said nothing further could be done. The solution must be left to time.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased twenty-three and a half millions.

The Paris Bourse closed firm on the 13th instant at 66f. 80c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

In the Italian Parliament the Minister for Foreign Affairs defended the policy of the Government, and said that the principle of non-intervention formed the basis of negotiations upon the Reman question. He denied the vassalage of Italy to France, and asserted that she was on most excellent terms with both France and England.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has prohibited the export of horses from its Southern Provinces.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India, China and Australia mails had arrived in England, and were forwarded to Halifax and Boston by the *Asia*.

The dates are: Calcutta, April 9, Shanghai, March 23, and Melbourne, March 26.

The news generally has been anticipated.

The American steamer *Wyoming* was at Hongkong

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, May 13, 1864.

In the London Discount market the demand for money is moderate, and rather easier terms are accepted. First-class bills are at 8½@8¾ per cent. discount. The funds are firmer under favorable returns from the Bank of England, and more pacific advices from the Continent. The West India mail steamer brings $1,120,000 in gold.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market has been generally dull and inactive. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: FLOUR flat, and declined 6d. ℔ bbl.; Extra State, 19s. 6d.@20s. WHEAT very dull, and declined 1d.@2d. ℔ cental since Tuesday; Red Western, 7s. 8d.@7s. 11d; Red Southern, 8s. 4d.@8s. 6d.; White Southern, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d. CORN downward, and declined 6d. ℔ quarter; Mixed, 28s.@28. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally dull. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and BIGLAND, ATHYE & Co. report: Beef easier. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon dull and declined 1s. Lard very dull, and declined 6d.; quoted at 42s.@43s. Tallow dull and declining; quoted at 39s.@41s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR active and advanced 1s. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL quiet. ROSIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE very dull at 80s. for French. PETROLEUM quiet; Refined 2s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firmer. IRON dull. SUGAR buoyant and advanced 1s. COFFEE firm, and advanced 2s. for Ceylon. TEA steady. RICE quiet. TALLOW flat at 40s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet; quoted 81s. for French, PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, £19 6s.@£20. GROVERS & TODD report RESIN firm and upward.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. report the market nominrl, with small sales.

HAVRE MARKET.

Sales of COTTON for the week, 23,000 bales. The market opened active with an advance, but closed flat and easier. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 360f.; *bas*, 352f. Stock in port, 41,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS nominal, with a downward tendency.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes closed at 66f. 90c.

VERY LATEST.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

SUNDAY MORNING, May 15, 1865.

Consols, after official hours last evening, were at 90¾@90⅞.

The markets all around are firm.

The discount market is decidedly easy, and the supply of money has largely increased. It is expebted that the settlement will pass over in a more satisfactory manner than was at one time anticipated.

The Queen arrived at Balmoral on Saturday afternoon.

The weather is very fine.

The Princess of Wales held a drawing-room reception on Saturday afternoon, in behalf of Her Majesty.

The London *Gazette* has published dispatches from Lieut.-Gen. CAMERON, containing details of the military operations in New-Zealand.

A Hamburg telegram says that it is generally understood that the proposed visit of the Crown Princess of Prussia to the seat of war will not take place

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, VIA QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, May 15.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, 90¾@90⅞. The money market is firm. It is expected the settlement will pass over in a more satisfactory manner than anticipated. The discount market is easy and the supply of money largely increased.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, at unchanged prices.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is inactive.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. Lard easier and declining.

PRODUCE—The market is steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols 91¾@91⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 29@27 discount; Erie Railroad 55½@56½.

THE DANISH WAR.

A Proclamation by the Consul at this Port.

We have received the following proclamation from the Danish Consulate in this City:

According to communications from the Ministry of Finances, dated 9th April last, it has been resolved that, until further notice, merchant vessels sailing under colors hitherto acknowledged by the Danish Government, even if belonging to those States which at the present time are at war with Denmark, shall be allowed to enter into and depart from the Danish West India Islands, free and unmolested, subject only to the laws and regulations hitherto in force, and orders will be given to the effect that merchant vessels sailing under the above-mentioned colors, shall not be overhauled or captured in the West India seas by Danish vessels-of-war.

Should any change in the above-mentioned respect be resolved on timely notice will be given thereof, so that the parties concerned may be enabled to take such precautions as they may deem necessary.

The Government of the Danish West India Possessions.

ST. CROIX, May 3, 1864.

W. BIRCH.
CARL HATTENSEN.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Order by Gen. Steele.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, May 9.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 23.—To you, troops of the Seventh Army Corps, who participated in the recent campaign designed to coöperate with Gen. BANKS' movement against Shreveport, the Major-General-Commanding tenders his earnest, grateful thanks. Although you were compelled to fall back without seeing the main object of the expedition accomplished, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have beaten the enemy wherever he has met you in force, and extricated yourselves from the perilous position in which you were placed by the reverses of the coöperating column. This let loose upon you a superior force of the enemy, under one of their best Generals, causing the loss of your trains and the total interruption of your communications, rendering it impossible for you to obtain supplies. You have fallen back over rivers and swamps, while pressed by a superior force of the enemy. This you have done successfully, punishing the enemy severely at the same time.

The patience with which you have endured hardships and privations, and your heroic conduct on the battle-field, have been brought to the notice of the Government, and will furnish a page in the history of this war of which you may well be proud.

F. STEELE, Maj.-Gen. Com'dg.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—The death of Mr. JOHN ELLIOT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was reported yesterday by Capt. SPEIGHT at Police Headquarters. During the July riots deceased was so seriously injured that he has since been unable to do patrol duty. He had been connected with the Department for the last three years, during which time he has been an efficient officer.

VINDICATION OF GEN. HOBART WARD.—The friends of Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD will meet at the Astor House this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to take into consideration the unfavorable reports in regard to this brave and meritorious officer.

FROM MEXICO AND SAN DOMINGO.

Further News from Mexico—Atrocities Committed—Order from Gen. Bazaine—Imperial Preparations—The Railroad—French Fleet at Matamoras—Court-Martial in the Capital—Adhesion to the Empire—Warlike Movements—The Expedition Against Monte Cristi—Determination of Spain to Conquer St. Domingo, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 21, 1864.

[*Per Steamship Eagle.*]

The newspapers of the Capital of Mexico give the particulars of dreadful atrocities said to have been committed by the partisans of JUAREZ at an estate called Malpaso, in the Department (as it is now called) of Zacatecas, which, if true, cannot be too severely condemned. The details are copied from the correspondence of one of the principal French commanding officers, who pictures the following in one of his letters, as scenes of which he was an eye-witness:

"We have just returned to Guadalajara, and I come back filled with disgust and indignation. What we have just been about was not a military expedition, but a journey among ruins and charnel houses. The enemy rob, pillage and burn, but will not fight. Wherever they pass, they steal, or destroy what they cannot take away with them. They compel the inhabitants to enlist in their ranks, and if the unfortunate wretches refuse or hesitate, they execute them. We have met, on the sides of the road, groups of men hung or burnt; in some places I have counted as many as thirty, who had been killed; even the women and children have not escaped the same fate. On our arrival at an estate near Cuisillos, a dreadful spectacle awaited us. Outside the chapel a woman, completely naked, was hanging from the wall with her stomach ripped up to the bosom; a shapeless mass, covered with blood, was swinging to and fro at her feet; the tigers had torn the infant from the womb of its mother, to share her punishment, it was hanging from the mother, suspended by the umbilical cord."

In consequence a circular had been issued from the headquarters of the French Commander-in-Chief, to superior officers, ordering that those guilty of such atrocities should not be treated as soldiers, but as banditti, whom all parties condemn; that the Chief of those gangs that have been guilty of acts of brigandage, if taken with arms in his hands, should be shot; that those who could not be identified on the spot, but who were taken with arms in their hands and suspected of belonging to similar gangs, should be tried by a court-martial, whose sentence, the Commander-in-Chief reminds those to whom the circular is addressed, is without appeal, and to be put into force within twenty-four hours.

Preparations were being actively made to receive the Emperor MAXIMILIAN I., and the Franco-Mexican papers say that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

At Cholula, where it was supposed that the Emperor would breakfast after leaving Puebla, 700 triumphal arches were being erected. A throne was also being constructed there for the new Emperor and Empress.

It was reported in the Capital as a sure thing that the members of the Regency would leave there for Vera Cruz at the end of April or the beginning of May, to await the arrival of their new sovereigns at that port. MANG INO had been appointed master of ceremonies for the *fêtes* that were to be celebrated in Mexico City.

The railroad from Vera Cruz is progressing, the bridge at Soledad, over which the trains have to pass, having been finished, and the rails will soon be laid as far as Camaron, so that it is said the locomotives would arrive at that place by the beginning of May.

From there to Paso del Macho the earthwork had already been executed, and it was expected that before the arrival of the new Emperor, the rails would be laid to the last-named place, at least provisionally, so that the Imperial train might pass over the line as far as there, but the railroad for public use would only be open to Camaron.

It was expected that the work on the railroad would receive a new impulse from the arrival of the Emperor, who would be able to see with his own eyes its importance; and in order to finish it soon, a part of the loan lately obtained in Europe is to be appropriated to that purpose. The Vera Cruz papers are felicitating themselves that it will not be long before the Gulf of Mexico will thus be united with the capital.

It was expected that the French fleet must be already blockading Matamoras, as three French ships-of-war were said to be there, and others were making a reconnoissance on the right bank of the Rio Grande.

A French court-martial, presided over by a General of Division, COURTOIS D' HURBEL, was at last accounts trying certain Mexican officers and contractors accused of peculation. The sittings of the court began on the 25th of last month, and were open to the public.

Permanent courts-martial still continue acting in the principal towns.

The Regency has ordered the places of twelve of the members of the Superior Board of Government to be filled up by others, from the former refusing to act in a section of the council called the *contenciosa administrativo* before which loyal matters are discussed.

Apparently with reference to the same subject the *Official Gazette* has published the following information:

"There having been lately circulated unfounded reports giving it as certain the derogation of the measures dictated by the Regency about the promissory notes and other matters that have reference to the protests of the clergy, we are authorized to declare these reports untrue, and that there has been no attempt up to this day to make any innovation or suspend the effect of the prohibitions of Oct. 23, or those of Nov. 9 and Dec. 15 last."

The pro-French papers give a long list of places that have seceded to the Empire lately, including the City of Zacatecas and the port of Sisal in Yucatan. They also boast that the number of individuals giving in their adhesion to the new order of things, or submitting voluntarily to the Government, is continually increasing, and the Mexican papers publish large lists of these, made at San Luis, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, Queretaro and Vera Cruz. Among them, mention is made of the chief MARTINEZ, who ruled all round Ajusco, Tlulpam and San Angel, and who presented himself about the middle of last month at the office of the Prefect of Mexico. According to the same accounts, parties more or less numerous submit with their arms, horses and munitions of war, and on the 24th of March last, Col. LUGANDO came to Silao and placed at the disposition of the Government the Eighth and Thirteenth Squadrons of the Juarez army.

The following are the warlike movements noted in the Mexican papers: DIAZ, the Juarez commander of Oajaca, the head of all the rebels in the direction of the East, moved with his forces against Acatlan, when the French Gen. BRINEVENT at once left Puebla to meet him with infantry and cavalry. The movement of DIAZ's forces had no other result than the sacking of Tepeji by a gang of 300 men, who fled as soon as they heard of the approach of the French troops, who returned to Puebla without having been able to come up with their opponents.

The Franco-Mexican Col. FLORENTE, who had occupied Tuxham on the 13th of March, was obliged to leave that place a few days after to go in pursuit of the Jaurez troops that were plundering the country about, and who in superior force, under the command of PAVON and other guerrilla leaders, marched to besiege him in his camp at Temapache. On the morning of the 13th, favored by a thick fog, the enemy abandoned their positions, retreating in different directions. A large number of their troops, under the command of CARBAJAL, GARZA, AUTRAY and CANALES were routed three or four days after, near Tantima, by Col. DUPIN, who killed 140 of the enemy, including GARZA and AUTRAY, taking from them all their ammunition and more than 200 muskets. It was reported that CARBAJAL was also among the killed. Col. FLORENTE reoccupied Tuxham at daybreak on the 17th.

At Tampico the Franco-Mexican garrison consists of Col. DUPIN's counter-guerrilla corps and two companies of the marine infantry of MARTINICO.

The convoy that left Mexico City in the custody of French troops and Col. LAMADRID's Mexican corps arrived safely at Morelia. Several of the Liberal commanders, say the Franco-Mexican accounts, had presented themselves in Morelia to the Imperial authorities. BERRIOZABUL, who acted as the Juarez Governor, had left with some cavalry in the direction of Satillo. The Franco-Mexican papers say that his own party would not acknowledge him, because he wanted to repress their disorderly conduct.

The same accounts say that the Liberals of Michoacan are fighting with one another.

In the district of Jalisco, WRAGA having made an ineffectual attempt against Guadalajura, was employed in publishing manifestoes and proclamations, according to the accounts of his opponents.

Gen. DOUAI having left Guadalajara with a force, routed a band of guerrillas under SIMON GUTIEREZ, killing more than a hundred, and taking from them a mountain mortar and more than 200 horses. At Tula he destroyed a foundry for casting cannon and balls, and collected together all the tools and metal that was there. Advancing further to the south, he held an interview at Magdalena with Gen. RIVAS, the French military commander of Tepic, when it was arranged to form a military line from Amatitlan to San Blas, to be guarded by 2,000 of the auxiliaries of the army, under the command of the latter. Gen. DOUAI returned to Guadalajara on the 31st of March, leaving Col. GARNIER with his forces between Zacoalco and Santa Anna. A new expedition, it was said, left Guadalajara at the beginning of April for the South, under the command of Col. POTIER. The same accounts say that URAGA was at Zapotlan, and ARTEAGA at Sayula.

In the Department of Guanajuato the French Commander at Salamanca having heard that ESPINOLA and other chiefs were occupying Cuitzco de los Maranjos with four squadrons, a battalion of infantry and two pieces of mountain artillery, went out to meet them on the night of the 30th of March last, taking with him two hundred infantry and eighty horsemen of the Mexican reserve. After a two hours' fight, which began on the morning of the 31st, the enemy, being routed, fled to the mountains, leaving more than three hundred men killed and wounded, some prisoners, their artillery, and a large quantity of horses and arms. The official dispatch praises highly the behavior of the Mexicans in the Imperial service.

As ORTEGA appeared to be threatening San Luis at the end of last March, MEJIA's Division, and the French troops of Col. AYMARD were put in movement to protect that city, and have since kept the positions which they held from there to Cedral and Matehuala.

The Franco-Mexican Colonel, ORIA, left Rioverde with his forces on the 12th of April for Valle del Maiz, where 500 Liberals were expecting him. He attacked and put their cavalry to flight, killing from 15 to 20, among them one ORTA, VEGA's Aid-de-Camp, and another officer, and taking 25 prisoners. The enemy's infantry, who occupied the high land to the east of the city, retreated without waiting to be attacked. Col. ORIA occupied Valle del Maiz and was to continue his operations against the Liberals.

According to the Franco-Mexican accounts, several of ORTEGA's soldiers who had deserted to the Imperialists, gave as a fact that his troops, on leaving Sierra Hermosa, had fought with each other on the morning of the 12th. ORTEGA, the French accounts boast, whether approaching to San Luis, or retreating to Durango, always avoided a battle with the Imperialists. According to the same, he lived at the expense of the estates in his neighborhood, making their owners and overseers responsible for any injury done to the guerrillas. At the last news, says the Franco-Mexican papers, he was near Rio Grande (Zacatecas) with about 1,600 men, the greater part of them forced to be soldiers and badly paid.

Gen. L'HERILLER assumed the chief command of Zacatecas on the 7th of April, the act of adhesion to the Empire having been published in the Capital of that State on the 4th.

It will be seen from the above, extracted from the papers of the Mexican Capital, that the country is far from being pacified, as the friends of intervention pretend to declare; and that the Emperor MAXAMILIAN will yet have to fight for his throne with the partisans of the Republic. Even the environs of Vera Cruz are still infested by guerrillas, for the *Eco del Comerico*, of Vera Cruz, of the 30th ult., gives an account of an expedition that left Soledad to attack, what are now called by the French, banditti enemies of all Government. A battle took place at Paso de Ovejas, on the 22d ult., when the Mexicans were put to flight, leaving fifteen killed and wounded and one prisoner in the hands of the French.

It is evident, as seen by Gen. BAZAINE's late circular, that the French are becoming exasperated at the protracted nature of the war, and eagerly seize upon isolated acts of ruffianism to blacken the character of all their opponents, substituting a savage system of warfare for the rules of civilized life as usual in contests of this description.

The expedition against Monte Christi, in St. Domingo, left Santiago de Cuba on the 13th. It consisted of 7,000 troops. They write from Madrid that the Spanish Government are using every effort to collect means to put down the insurrection, and that if it is not extinguished by October, an army of 30,000 troops, sent from Europe, under the command of Gen. SENANO or ZAVULA will effect an invasion. For this purpose, the correspondent of the *Diario* says that as soon as the preparations are begun, a loan of *four hundred million reals* will be raised for the expenses of the war, and that with such powerful elements the insurrection will be put down in 20 days.

As yet it has taken over a year to do so, and the prospects of success seem as distant as ever. The Madrid correspondent of the *Diario* says that in the late war with Morocco the Spanish army had five hundred daily attacked with the cholera. During the present unhealthy season we may expect, if not so large a number daily to be attacked with the yellow fever and *calentency*, yet proportionately for the number of troops as large a quantity in St. Domingo.

The *Clamor Publico*, of Madrid, has published lately a manifesto addressed to the Queen of Spain by the insurgent Government of St. Domingo, whilst another newspaper of Madrid, the *Epoca*, protests against the strange pretensions of its colleague in excusing what is called an unjustifiable rebellion.

The Spanish brig *Clotildita*, which arrived a few days ago from Matamoras, brings some news of interest from that place, which, however, may not be true. According to the accounts brought by the above-named vessel, VIDAURRI's Secretary was arrested in Texas by the United States troops, or, as they are called, in the account, the Federals, and delivered up to CORTINA in Matamoras, by whose order the Secretary was shot on the 29th of April last.

The French Vice-Consul in the above-named Mexican city had also been arrested for certain papers that were found in his possession, and the report was prevalent that he had been sentenced to suffer death. However, on the day that the *Clotildita* left, the 3d of this month, the sentence had not as yet been put into effect.

The *Havana*, which was to have left here on the 13th inst., has been detained at New-Orleans in consequence of the quarantine regulations issued by the authorities there that all vessels coming from Havana and other ports about the gulf and from South America are to be detained for ten days at quarantine. The *Havana* is advertised to leave here on the 24th or 25th inst.

While we have so much discussion about African Slavery, there is nothing said about another slavery which is even more cruel, namely, the slavery of Asiatics. To the honor of our country, this is a traffic against which the United States have always turned their face. It would seem that ten years' slavery of these unfortunate creatures in the island of Cuba ought to suffice to manumit them, but notwithstanding an order has been issued by the Government that Asiatics who have fulfilled their term of service, must enter into fresh contracts or leave the island at their own expense, otherwise they are to be compelled to enter into fresh contracts or be set to work by the Government.

The steamer *Susana*, a blockade-runner, arrived here on the 19th from Galveston, with news from that place to the 15th. The papers she brings are filled with news relating to BANKS' late expedition, as well as the retreat of STEELE; but the news is not of a later date than what has already been received at the North. When the *Susana* left Galveston the port was blocked by the Admiral's vessel, three gunboats and a screw-steamer.

According to accounts from there sent by a correspondent at Monterey to a Galveston paper, JUAREZ had determined upon making Monterey his seat of Government; an attack from the French upon that place not being expected, however, a force is being organized at present at San Luis to do so, although the French will have insuperable obstacles to overcome in their march. Gen. SANTA ANNA undertook the same march across the wilderness to attack Gen. TAYLOR, and was beaten for his pains at the famous battle of Buena Vista. The Liberal forces that took Monterey have all left for Saltillo and a position near San Luis. Monterey is at present garrisoned by a small force of the State of Tamaulipas.

The Monterey correspondent of the Galveston paper says that the American-styled Colonel BONNER had offered to JUAREZ to enlist 2,000 American volunteers to fight the French, but the difficulty with the Juarez Government in accepting the offer was that they had no money. Lands were, however, to be offered to them as settlers, in the States of New Leon and Coahuilas. The correspondent adds that it was expected that the affair would end in nothing.

No little gossip has been caused in Havana by the arrival of ARGUELLES, the runaway Count, Governor of a district of the island, in the custody of two United States Marshals, in the *Eagle*, on her last trip. ARGUELLES, since his abrupt departure, has been making himself conspicuous in the publication of a pamphlet against the Captain-General. He is now in prison in the Cabañas. He has hard charges to answer, but in his pamphlet he makes as hard ones against the Captain-General.

The *Eagle* left here on the 21st, with a more than full compliment of passengers, taking out several notabilities and celebrities of Cuba, and the mother country, including the late Captain-General of St. Domingo. VARQUS, the Cuban poetess, widow of Col. VERDEEGO, known as the AVELLANEDA, the Marquis of Almendares, and the CONDE DE FERNANDINA, with their families, all on their way to Europe, the route via New-York being preferred on account of escaping the quarantine.

"LARA."

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—EX-GOV. PRICE *vs.* GEN. KEYES.—This is an interesting action, brought by EX-GOV. PRICE, of this State, before the Supreme Court in New-York, to recover $165,000, for the sale of certain property owned by him in San Francisco, California, in fraud of his rights.

The plaintiff alleges that he owned certain property in San Francisco, and that on his return to New-Jersey, he left Capt. ERASMUS D. KEYES (now Major-General in the United States Army,) as his attorney, in fact, to dispose of and manage his estate; that KEYES subsequently, on coming East himself, left the property in charge of EDWARD SCOTT, and at KEYES' request the plaintiff forwarded a temporary power of attorney to SCOTT, to be used until Capt. KEYES should again return and resume his office of attorney; that at the request of KEYES, before his return to California, in May, 1863, the plaintiff made out an additional power of attorney, giving fuller power to KEYES to act in the matter of the estate. That this power was forwarded by the steamer which succeeded the one by which KEYES took his departure for San Francisco; that after KEYES' arrival in California he conspired with the other defendants, by which SCOTT (who was still acting under the temporary power of attorney) sold to the defendants, DEWEY and PAINE, the whole of the plaintiff's real estate, in gross, for the sum of $135,000, which was much below its value, the property being worth $300,000.

The defendants, KEYES and SCOTT, in answer, allege that the sale of the property in question was for the fair value thereof, and that they were compelled to make it, on account of the pressure of the plaintiff's creditors in California.

The case for the plaintiff was opened by JAMES T. BRADY, after which EX-GOV. PRICE took the stand, and was examined in relation to the allegations set forth in the complaint. The trial is expected to last several weeks, and may prove quite interesting.—*Trenton Gazette, May 25.*

THE CONCERT FOR EPIPHANY MISSION CHURCH.—That this concert (see advertisement in another column) is for the benefit of the Mission Church of the Epiphany, is sufficient, we think, to commend it to the favor of all. It should secure a full house.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

West Point Vindicated—Absolute Necessity of Military Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although not a matter of any particular importance to the public, will you allow me to correct two errors of fact in one of your editorials headed "West Point Soldiership Vindicated," in the TIMES of the 16th, and to add a few suggestions to your own able remarks.

In giving the names of Generals, on our own and the rebel side, appointed from civil life, you have placed the names of HUMPHREY MARSHALL on the side of the rebels, and MCCOOK on our side, in this class. This is a mistake. HUMPHREY MARSHALL is a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1833. He remained, however, in service only one year; and subsequently commanded a regiment of Kentucky cavalry for one year, 1846-7, in the Mexican war. MARSHALL was always a thoroughpaced demagogue, even whilst a cadet, of the blustering Southern school. Gen. MCCOOK is also a graduate of West Point, and is one of several brothers now in the service who entered it from civil life. He is known to be a good soldier, and has seen a good deal of service. How far the reverse at Chickamauga can be fairly laid on his shoulders we have no evidence. Gen. ROSECRANS did not bring any such charge against him, and it has been stated that the Court of Inquiry convened to examine into the charge have exonerated both himself and Gen. CRITTENDEN from blame.

Now, as to the merits and demerits of West Point, you have, I think, stated them very clearly and impartially. All that it professes to do, or can do, is to make the best of the material that it receives, and to send out none who have not the instruction and training to become, by subsequent attention to their profession, at least respectable officers. Its functions can go no further. The gift of generalship is, as you truly observe, a Divine endowment, but, like genius in every line, it requires training, and severe training, for effective development. If any one questions this let him turn to the lives of the great captains both of antiquity and of modern times.

We, I believe, are the only people pretending to any degree of civilization, except the Turks, who, in the present day, would even dream of taking a man without any military education, or military training from a purely civil occupation, to place him in the position of a General officer. In the royal houses in Europe such titles are bestowed on Princes of the blood, as hereditary privileges; but when it become a question to send them to the field, for serious service, very good care is taken to provide for each one an able *ad latus* until he can be trusted alone. In the campaign of Germany by NAPOLEON, in 1809, the King of Bavaria, who had furnished a contingent to the French army of thirty thousand men, wished to place his son in command of it. NAPOLEON replied to this proposition, in a letter to the King: "Your army will have some obstinate fighting to do this campaign. When your son shall have made five or six campaigns with us he will then be able to command. In the meanwhile, let him come upon my staff; he will be received there with all the respect due to his position, and will there learn *our trade*;" and in the same campaign, writing to Prince EUGENE, whom he had placed in command of the Army of Italy, on his failures, he says: "War is a serious game, in which a General's reputation, his army and his country are the stakes. A reasonable man ought to understand himself and ascertain whether he has the qualities or not for the profession." In how many of the commissions of General officers conferred during the present rebellion have such considerations as these had weight, either with the appointing power or the recipient?

It is perhaps worthy of note, that the result of the Mexican war was to make West Point very popular, while in this rebellion the contrary, to a considerable extent, has obtained. In the Mexican war there was no graduate of West Point who held any but quite a subordinate position. SCOTT, TAYLOR, WOOL and WORTH, among the regulars, and PILLOW, PIERCE, PATTERSON, SHIELDS, CUSHING, &c., of the volunteers, were the principal General officers; but the staffs of all of these Generals were mostly composed of West Point graduates, of whom there was a large number of young men then in the service. None of these, fortunately, were aspirants for the Presidency. When this rebellion broke out, these young men of the Mexican war, who then were not only useful subordinates, but not likely to be in the way of any one's political pretensions—as the subsequent events proved, for of the whole number of graduates in that war only some two or three, after its close, threw themselves into the arena of politics—had become men of mature age, whose *status* and professional experience could not, either in justice or in policy, be ignored by the Executive, in selecting individuals for high military commands. This naturally gave umbrage to some at least of that class of politicians who seek for military *prestige* as a sure means to popular favor; and to another, though small, yet clamorous class, foreign military adventurers, whose pretensions were as boundless as their incapacity to command American soldiers. Men in the first class thought they saw in every West Point graduate appointed to high command an obstruction to their future political prospects; while those of the second found themselves quietly ignored, and their high pretensions accurately guaged by men whose elementary military education and training is, to say the least, on all essential points, on a level with the *élèves* of the military schools of Europe. Abuse of West Point became a convenient cant measure among the Gurowskis, Cluserets, and other leaders of this class, and public opinion, in defiance of facts and the tests of common sense, has been more or less vitiated by their falsifications.

West Point, with us, is but another name for military education and training, and the whole question concerning it lies in a nutshell, and within the comprehension of the barest *modicum* of common sense. In all the civil avocations of life no one of ordinary prudence will take an untrained, unskilled person to perform any business for him, of however ordinary a character, if he can obtain a skilled agent. The talents of a Webster as an orator and statesman would hardly be a recommendation to a company who wanted a man to run a locomotive for them, and yet persons are to be found who gravely argue that to run so complicated a machine as a large army, there is a positive advantage in selecting an individual for the work, not on account of his acquaintance with it, but because he has shown capacity for something else; nor do they stop at this *non sequitur*, but further urge, because a man has been carefully trained for a soldier, he is therefore the less fitted for command; that by the very process of education, you dwarf his mental powers.

The public generally hears a great deal about West Point, through such sources as these, but really knows but little of its results. It finds the names of its graduates connected with some expedition or fight, and there inquiry ends. Few know or care to know that these are the least of the arduous duties that the graduates of West Point have been incessantly engaged in since the outbreak of this rebellion. Few know that they are the chief directing agents of the government of the various branches of the vast military forces that have been called into the field. That the organizing of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, ordnance and staff, the provisioning, the clothing, the arming, the immense trains for transportation and for bridges, and the numerous works of fortifications are the results of the labors of these men, whose names seldom, if ever, come prominently before the public, but who, with a zeal and integrity, as a body, almost unparalleled, are silently performing the gigantic task set them by their country. At no period, in fact, since the creation of the Military Academy at West Point, has its graduates been otherwise than of great utility to the country. In war, it has supplied the army with officers completely trained for the profession; and during the intervals of peace they have contributed greatly more than any other class in the diffusion of millitary instruction and science throughout the militia force, and the Government has found in them its most reliable agents for the superintendence of its large class of civil works, for which millions were annually expended; finding in the commissions borne by these officers, in the principles in which they were educated, and their *esprit de corps*, the best guarantee for the faithful discharge of their trusts.

Much has been said and written with regard to the policy of maintaining such an institution as that of West Point; but beside the examples set us by all the military Powers of the world, there is a consideration that should strike every man engaged in business of any character, and the more forcibly the greater the extension of his business, and the need of skillful agents in conducting it, and that is the confidence and even certainty that he feels that his plans and his interests will be best secured by agents who have been trained according to his own views, under his own immediate supervision; for it is only in this way that he can be certain of not only the professional attainments, but what is of equal importance to his own success, the moral traits of his agents. In the Military Academy, as a training school, the country has this guarantee; for a more sifting process for the bringing to light every intellectual and moral quality could hardly be devised than that to which a youth, at the most plastic age, is subjected during the four years of his probation in it, before he is pronounced qualified to receive his commission as an officer.

M.

Military Execution at Fort McHenry.

EXECUTION OF ANDREW LAYPOLE AS A SPY.

From the Baltimore Clipper, May 21.

ANDREW LAYPOLE, *alias* ISADORE LEOPOLD, a noted guerrilla, who was captured in the month of April, 1863, was hanged yesterday morning, about 5½ o'clock, at Fort McHenry.

There were four charges alleged against him—first, being a spy; second, of violating the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, approved March 3, 1863, in lurking and acting as a spy in and about the posts, quarters and encampments of the United States, in the State of Virginia, especially about the army at or near Sharpsburgh, on or about the 20th of April, 1863; third, violation of the laws of war, in that, from the 1st of November, 1862, to 20th April, 1863, he did carry on a partisan and guerrilla warfare against the Government of the United States, assisting others in doing so, and on the 18th March, 1862, did kill CHAS. E. ENTLER, at or near Sharpsburg. Fourth, murder, in that, on or about the 19th November, 1862, at or near Dam No. 4, on the Potomac River, he was engaged in prosecuting a partisan or guerrilla warfare upon and against the loyal citizens of Maryland and Virginia, contrary to the laws and customs of war, and did kill MARTIN CROCKERS, a good and loyal citizen of Virginia, and that while acting as a guerrilla, and being in disguise, on or about the 16th March, 1863, he did secretly, willfully, traitorously, and with malice aforethought, shoot and kill CHAS. B. ENTLER.

LEOPOLD was conveyed shortly after 5 o'clock from the prison room, in which he had been confined for over a year, accompanied by Rev. Dr. REESE, to the scaffold, bounding or tripping up them with a very composed manner. On passing the other prison rooms he waved his hand to his fellow-prisoners, and to one of them who had a parole of the grounds he bade him good-bye, asking him to tell his friends that he died true to his country. Shortly after reaching the scaffold, around which was formed in hollow-square a detachment of troops under Col. MILLER, of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Regiment, Provost-Marshal, the proceedings of the Military Commission and the various orders were read by Capt. ANDREWS, Assistant Adjutant-General, after which the prisoner made a short address to those around him, stating that he appeared on the scaffold as a felon, but there was One that knew he was not of that character.

He said that he freely forgave all having to do with his death. He desired Gen. MORRIS, who, with Col. SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, Assistant Adjutant-General of Maj.-Gen. WALLACE, and other officers, were present, to hand over to his friends his body, for their disposal. He then offered an extempore prayer to the Most High, on the conclusion of which the rope was placed around his neck, and everything being in readiness, the word was given, and he was suspended in the air. He struggled but slightly, and is supposed to have died in about five minutes.

The War in West Louisiana.

CONGRATULATORY ORDERS OF GEN. KIRBY SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
CAMDEN, Ark., May 3, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT: Once more, in the hour of victory, we are called upon to mourn the heroic dead.

Gens. W. R. SCURRY and HORACE RANDAL have fallen upon the field of honor. At Jenkins Ferry they offered themselves up, precious victims on the altar of liberty.

MOUTON and GREEN are gone; SCURRY and RANDAL have fallen on the same glorious path. Be it ours to emulate their virtues and valor, and to act as men not unworthy to associate with such heroes.

The colors of their respective brigades will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General Com'd'g.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
CAMDEN, Ark., May 4, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT: The campaign inaugurated at Mansfield on the day of national fast and supplication has, under Providence, been crowned with most glorious and brilliant success. You have defeated a foe much larger than your own. The fields of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Cloutierville, Poison Spring, Marks' Mills, Jenkins Ferry, attest your devotion. Eight thousand killed and wounded, six thousand prisoners, thirty-four pieces of artillery, twelve hundred wagons, one gunboat, and three transports are already the fruits of your victories. The path of glory is still open to you—permanent security to your homes before you. Call together your comrades, and, shoulder to shoulder, we will yet free the soil of our beloved country from the invader's footsteps. Soldiers of Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Louisiana, you have the thanks of a grateful people. Your living will be respected—your dead honored and revered.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General.

Obituary.

DEATH OF JUDGE WILLIAM BOTSFORD.

—Yale College has received information of the death of the oldest but one of its graduates, till lately living, which occurred at Westmoreland, Nova Scotia, on the 8th of May, 1864. Judge WILLIAM BOTSFORD was born in New-Haven, Conn., in April, 1772. In 1782 he was taken by his family, who were loyalists, and unwilling to live in the States after the Revolution had successfully terminated, to Annapolis, Nova Scotia. In a short time he was sent back to Connecticut, was fitted for college under ELISHA GOODRICH, at Durham, and was graduated at Yale in 1792. He returned to Nova Scotia, and was admitted to the bar in 1795. He was a distinguished member of the legal profession, was Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court and the Supreme Court of the Province, was for years Speaker of the Lower House of the Colonial Parliament till promoted to the Executive Council. The provincial papers speak of him as one of the great men of the province. It is a remarkable fact that the ten oldest living graduates of Yale College are natives of Connecticut, though they are scattered all over the country.

The New Draft.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FRY.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1864.

Major C. C. Gilbert, A. A. P. M. General, Philadelphia:

Confer with your State authorities, and endeavor to get the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men at once, with a view to the new call referred to in dispatch of yesterday, from Secretary of War to Gen. DIX. It will be greatly to the advantage of the different towns, counties, &c., to save time by commencing immediately on assumed quotas. Spare no efforts to complete the revision of enrollment at the earliest possible day. The exact new quotas will based upon it. I want it reported to me by 10th of June.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Victories Claimed by the Rebels.

OUR CAPTURED GENERALS

General Seymour Makes a Speech at Charlottesville.

We have received a Richmond *Examiner* of May 18, from which we make the following extracts:

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE BATTLE WITH BUTLER.

The battle near Drury's Bluff was imperfectly appreciated in Richmond till yesterday. It was, during the time it lasted, one of the most terrific combats that has been known. Confederate valor never had a more splendid illustration. The nerve of SMITH of BUTLER's large army was concentrated on the hills, behind heavy fortifications, which they had strengthened with all the appliances of unlimited labor and inexhaustible ingenuity. A world in arms would not have moved BEAUREGARD from such a place. *The vast army of GRANT has been lately broken on some hasty breastworks, thrown up in a night by LEE's troops, with their bayonets and tin cans.* But a small force of brave Southern men moved on those forts, not in a drunken rush, but with the steady, Spartan step of true discipline and inflexible resolution, and went, through the blaze of ten thousand guns, straight to their mark.

Although completely successful, they suffered a considerable loss in killed and wounded. "To make an omelette, one must break some eggs," is the proverb of French armies. But we are inclined to think that the number is exaggerated; for there is this evident cause of exaggeration; *that the brigade which bore the brunt of the battle contained a great proportion of young men from this city.* Many houses here contain wounded brothers and sons, and hence the popular imagination in Richmond increases the total loss beyond reality.

Yesterday a grand field day under the eye of BEAUREGARD (*Felix*) was anticipated. But at daybreak the whole show of the enemy had vanished. BUTLER had stolen off in the night to the shelter of his gunboats. He is scarcely to be blamed. The contest was unequal. BUTLER against BEAUREGARD. A buzzard to fight a great gyr falcon!

Infantry are now landing in considerable numbers on the other side of the river. They are believed, with much show of reason, to be BUTLER's men. He is not safe till he puts the river between himself and BEAUREGARD, and he knows it. But as the truth will be known this morning we refrain from further supposition.

All is still quiet along the lines of Spottsylvania. *Grant has gone clean away from the scene of the late slaughter, leaving his dead and dying on the field, with 5,000 stands of arms, many caissons, gun carriages, &c. The guns were conveyed away to make a vain trophy. But it will not counteract the effect of his retreat. It is impossible to cave over the crown of victory now. Lee remains on the field, master of the field; therefore, the victor of that bloody field. It is possible that Grant's army will stop awhile in Fredericksburgh to plaster its hurts.* GRANT has already received two reinforcements, one of thirty and the other of forty thousand. He has lost them, and must have more before he can come up to the new lines which await him where he will find them.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

From the Richmond Sentinel, May 19.

The Confederates find a source of great encouragement and abundant reason for thankfulness over their present prosperous fortunes. If we can conquer now, and God is giving us the promise of it, our work will be done. The reasonings and the fears of the enemy assure of this. GRANT's army is the last head and front of this horrid war. This is the time, therefore, for every man who can strike a blow for his country to render his aid. Let every one assist in whatever sphere is open to him. Ourselves and our substance, let all be cheerfully and zealously rendered as may be needed or called for until this great fight is done. The weak and helpless ones, who cannot lift the spear of battle, or assist in active employment, may do as the friends of Esther did when the fate of a nation hung on her efforts. They can besiege the throne of Heaven with fervent supplications that its blessings may be upon those who, on the part of the Confederacy, are conducting the great issue. We have much to stimulate and encourage us. The news of yet another victory has just come down from Gen. LEE's army. BUTLER has been driven to cover. The Trans-Mississippi sends us cheering tidings. Let us strike on and strike hard, for our deliverance draws nigh.

REJOICING—PRICES FALLING.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

There is a general rejoicing here over LEE's victories. Provisions are declining. From Mobile, Macon, Charleston, Montgomery and other cities comes the welcome information that prices are tumbling. In Macon flour is now selling at $150 per barrel, and first quality hams at $2 50 per pound; and other articles of prime necessity have fallen in like proportion, which two weeks since commanded the same prices that they are now selling for in this city.

A REVIEW.

Editorially the *Examiner* comments upon the news as follows:

"Yesterday was the most quiet day Richmond has experienced for the last week. The news came in well from the trans-Mississippi Department and other distant points in the theatre of the war, but the public mind is so deeply absorbed in the crisis of Virginia, that it failed to excite more than a passing interest. The great demand was for news from LEE and BEAUREGARD, upon whom now rests the hope of the country, but nothing could be heard. Scarcely a rumor circulated, and nothing could be obtained until night, when we were able to gather up the following summary:

At the close of Monday's fight the enemy was left at Proctor's Creek, about two miles and a half from Drewry's Bluff, having been dislodged from his position and driven over two miles. Every one looked for the fight to be renewed yesterday, but when morning came it was discovered that the enemy had fled to his intrenchments on the river, and under cover of his gunboats. This is equivalent to his defeat, and the abandonment of his operations to lay siege to Richmond. Driven back now to his line of fortifications, our army has only to hold him in check and prevent his advancing from them. He can do us no harm in his present position. If we can do this the whole movement of BUTLER will be foiled.

There were no operations on the south side yesterday. Both armies were quiet. It was rumored that the Yankees were crossing some of their forces to the north side of the James River, a short distance below Chaffin farm, but there was received, up to last night, no official information of it.

Information was received yesterday that the Yankees had made another raid on the railroad between Petersburgh and Weldon, burning the bridge at Bellfield, twenty miles this side of Weldon. It was reported that they were coming this way, and had declared the intention of again destroying the railroad bridge at Stony Creek. It is feared that they may cut the Piedmont Railroad, or strike the Danville Railroad again.

OUR CAPTURED PRISONERS.

A SPEECH BY GEN. SEYMOUR.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 18.

No more preposterous exhibition has been seen in the course of this war than the town of Charlottesville beheld the other day on the arrival of those two Yankee Brigadier-Generals who had been captured in the night attack by GORDON's brigade in the Wilderness. The two worthies are named SHALER and SEYMOUR; the former has visited Richmond before, in his capacity of captain of a company in the New-York "Seventh," when that dandy regiment of Gotham cockneys was entertained here on the occasion of the MONROE funeral obsequies. At that time, coming as a friend and (in some sense) compatriot, he and his comrades were received with all the cordial, unsuspicious hospitality of Virginia. Now, advancing with his crew of cut-throats and fire-raisers, to burn and sack the city in which he had been an honored though unworthy guest, he experienced Virginia's *other* style of receiving visitors, and will have the opportunity of comparing the Libby with the Ballard. This SHALER, however, has at least kept himself quiet, and has in silence laid up all these things in his mind and pondered them in his heart.

Not so the other redoubtable Brigadier. SEYMOUR is the same commander who, at Ocean Pond, in Florida, hurled his negro troops up against the muzzles of the Confederate guns. If he had been caught on that occasion, in the very act of leading runaway slaves to attack their masters, it is presumed that he would have been hanged or shot, as he well deserves to be. Summoned from the extreme South, he is given a command in GRANT's army, and on the very first occasion of going into action, the unlucky warrior of Ocean Pond, fancying himself to be pressing the rebels most prosperously in front, along with the advancing masses of SEDGWICK's Corps, suddenly hears, upon his right flank, pealing through the woods, the long, fierce yell of GORDON's Georgians. A moment more, and the "Second Army Corps" is in wild rout before the swift and steady rush of the Confederates, and as to what became of his own special brigade, or any other, the hapless Brigadier knows no more; a storm of "rebels" bursts and rolls over him, and when it is passed away he finds himself without a sword, moving to the rear as a prisoner. One might well suppose that this latter commander would imitate the reserve and silence of his companion in misfortune, and not, at least, provoke any taunting reflections upon his two abortive campaigns. But this is not SEYMOUR's manner; it is not prescribed by the school of taste in which he was brought up; and since his captivity he has omitted no opportunity of creating effect, and making an impression. It was the fortune of these two Brigadiers to be first marched into Orange Court-house, with about twelve hundred other prisoners.

They were halted opposite the railing which inclosed the Court-house, but while SHALER stood in a sufficiently natural manner, and with apparent unconcern, the other furnished amusement to the few spectators by his studied attitudes and highly elaborate glances. Standing extremely erect, with one thumb stuck in his belt, and evidently regarding himself as an object of intense interest to the village, he first looked up around the windows to see whether the women were peeping, and asking their own hearts who the proper young man in shoulder-straps could be. Then looking down upon the sidewalk, where some little boys, both white and black, were (we must confess) grinning, he tempered his familiar smile with an austere regard of control, and shot indignant flashes from his dark eyes. This was apparently all the notice he vouchsafed to so small a place as Orange. But now comes the absurd part of the affair.

On arriving at Charlottesville, a larger town, able to turn out a greater crowd of spectators, this whipped Brigadier bethought him of honoring the place so far as to address his "fellow-citizens" at the railroad depot. The thing would seem incredible, but trustworthy gentlemen avouch the fact that by some unaccountable, but most culpable connivance of the officer of the guard, this creature was actually permitted to "make a speech" to the citizens of Charlottesville. They even report the substance of his speech, which was to the following effect: "Gen. LEE may possibly defeat Gen. GRANT and the Federal army; but what of that? I trust that if he defeat him *he may follow up his success by taking Washington and burning it to the ground. And let him not stop there; let him capture and burn Baltimore, then advance on Philadelphia, and burn that. Then, at last, we shall have a united North, and shall begin to show you what war is.*"

This, from the ill-starred Brigadier who has never done anything in the world but run away from FINNEGAN in Florida, and yield himself up, rescue or no rescue, at the first yell of Georgians in the Wilderness! We find it hard to understand, first, why the man was not "bucked and gagged" by the guard, and secondly, why he was not hooted and pelted by the populace. The trash that he uttered was merely a safe piece of the most vulgar Yankee braggadocio, virulent with all the spite which usually rankles in a mean nature. Yet we have heard Confederate citizens, apparently sane, absolutely compliment the "pluck" and "dash" of this miscreant's harangue.

Our people, unhappily, have such a diseased appetite for oratory, are so resolute to have every man "define his position," are so easily duped by the show of everything spirited and plucky (in language,) that they will even listen to the impudent rant of a despicable being like this. If he cannot fight, he can at least talk; his tongue is sharper than his sword; if he cannot advance to the burning and plunder of Charlottesville, at the head of his brigade, he can at least electrify the citizens thereof by a small tirade of defiant phraseology.

On the whole, this whole scene is the acme of absurd impropriety. The guard who permitted it deserves punishment; and if such "speeches" are to become a permanent institution, we do not see the use of buck and gag.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The *Examiner* has these paragraphs: "On the person of one of the Yankees killed in the fight at the Yellow Tavern, was found a bit of paper twisted in the button-hole of his jacket. It was a wretched scrawl, evidently written after his fall, and while death was putting film in his eyes. It commenced: 'I, JOHN WILHEIMER, Second New-York Cavalry. I am shot and dying. Whoever finds this, send this to SARAH WILHEIMER, Brooklyn Post-office, New-York. She is my sister, and only relative in the country. Oh, my poor sister! do not break your heart; but I am shot through the breast, and dying, and they have gone and left me here.' * * * What followed in this paragraph is obliterated by blood. The next sentence reads: 'Write to CONRAD VITMARE, of our company; he owes me fifty dollars, which he will pay you. Oh, my dear sister, farewell!' The paper was taken from the body, and has been forwarded North by flag of truce.

— We said yesterday that Major WHITE, the Pennsylvania State Senator, had escaped from the Libby with Col. STREIGHT. This was a misrepresentation of the facts. He is now in the Saulsbury Confederate States Penitentiary. He is informed that his brother, Col. WHITE, of Pennsylvania, one of the prisoners taken in the battle of the Bluff, has been registered at the Hotel de Libby, and is anxious for an interview with him.

It has been suggested that the persons who bring provisions to market are under the impression that they may be arrested and employed in the defense of the city. We were last night authorized by Governor SMITH to say that the authorities will in no manner interfere with any persons coming to market, and they can come and go as usual, without the least interruption."

The Late Gen. J. E. B. Stuart—His Last Hours—How He Received His Death Wound.

From a long obituary of STUART—whom the rebels call the "flower of Cavaliers"—in the Richmond *Examiner*, we clip as follows: "No incident of mortality, since the fall of the great JACKSON, has occasioned more painful regret than this. Major-Gen. J. E. B. STUART, the model of Virginian cavaliers and dashing chieftain, whose name was a terror to the enemy, and familiar as a household word in two continents, is dead, struck down by a bullet from the dastardly foe, and the whole Confederacy mourns him. He breathed out his gallant spirit resignedly, and in the full possession of all his remarkable faculties of mind and body, at twenty-two minutes to 8 o'clock, Thursday night, at the residence of Dr. BREWER, a relative, on Green-street, in the presence of Drs. BREWER, GARNETT, GIBSON and FONTAINE, of the General's staff, Rev. Messrs. PETERKIN and KEPPLER, and a circle of sorrow-stricken comrades and friends.

We learn from the physicians in attendance upon the General that his condition during the day was very changeable, with occasional delirium and other unmistakable symptoms of speedy dissolution. In the moments of delirium the General's mind wandered, and, like the immortal JACKSON, (whose spirit, we trust, his has joined,) in the lapse of reason, his faculties were busy with the details of his command. He reviewed in broken sentences all his glorious campaigns around McCLELLAN's rear on the Peninsula, beyond the Potomac, and upon the Rapidan, quoting from his orders, and issuing new ones to his couriers, with a last injunction to "make haste."

JEFF. DAVIS VISITS STUART.

About noon, Thursday, President DAVIS visited his bedside, and spent some fifteen minutes in the dying chamber of his favorite chieftain. The President, taking his hand, said: "General, how do you feel?" He replied, "Easy, but willing to die, if God and my country think I have fulfilled my destiny and done my duty." As evening approached, the General's delirium increased, and his mind again wandered to the battle-fields over which he had fought, then off to wife and children, and off again to the front. A telegraphic message had been sent for his wife, who was in the country, with the injunction to make all haste, as the General was dangerously wounded. Some thoughtless or unauthorized person, thinking, probably, to spare his wife pain, altered the dispatch to "slightly wounded," and it was thus she received it, and did not make that haste which she otherwise would have done to reach his side.

As evening wore on the paroxysms of pain increased, and mortification set in rapidly. Though suffering the greatest agony at times, the General was calm, and applied to the wound, with his own hand, the ice intended to relieve the pain. During the evening he asked Dr. BREWER how long he thought he could live, and whether it was possible for him to survive through the night. The doctor, knowing he did not desire to be buoyed by false hopes, told him frankly that death—the last enemy—was rapidly approaching. The General nodded, and said, "I am resigned if it be God's will; but I would like to live to see my wife. But God's will be done." Several times he roused up and asked if she had come.

To the doctor, who sat holding his wrist and counting the fleeting, weakening pulse, he remarked, "Doctor, I suppose I am going fast now. It will soon be over. But God's will be done. I hope I have fulfilled my duty to my country and my duty to my God."

At 7½ oclock it was evident to the physicians that death was setting its clammy seal upon the brave, open brow of the General, and told him so—asked if he had any last message to give. The General, with mind perfectly clear and possessed, then made dispositions of his staff and personal effects. To Mrs. Gen. R. E. LEE he directed that the golden spurs be given as a dying memento of his love and esteem of her husband. To his staff officers he gave his horses. So particular was he in small things, even in the dying hour, that he emphatically exhibited and illustrated the ruling passion strong in death. To one of his staff, who was a heavy built man, he said, "You had better take the larger horse; he will carry you better." Other mementoes he disposed of in a similar manner. To his young son, he left his glorious sword.

His worldly matters closed, the eternal interests of his soul engaged his mind. Turning to Rev. Mr. PETERKIN, of the Episcopal Church, and of which he was an exemplary member, he asked him to sing the hymn commencing,

> "Rock of ages cleft for me,
> Let me hide myself in thee,"

he joining in with all the voice his strength would permit. He then joined in prayer with the ministers. To the doctor he again said: "I am going fast now; I am resigned; God's will be done." Thus died Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

HOW HE RECEIVED HIS DEATH WOUND.

Dr. BREWER, the brother-in-law of Gen. STUART, has furnished us with some particulars, obtained from the General's own lips, of the manner in which he came by his wound. He had formed a line of skirmishers near the Yellow Tavern, when, seeing a brigade preparing to charge on his left, Gen. STUART and his staff dashed down the line to form troops to repel the charge. About this time the Yankees came thundering down upon the General and his small escort. Twelve shots were fired at the General at short range, the Yankees evidently recognizing his well-known person. The General wheeled upon them with the natural bravery which has always characterized him, and discharged six shots at his assailants.

The last of the shots fired at him struck the General in the left side of the stomach. He did not fall, knowing he would be captured if he did, and, nerving himself in his seat, wheeled his horse's head and rode for the protection of his lines. Before he reached them his wound overcame him, and he fell, or was helped, from his saddle, by one of his ever-faithful troopers, and carried to a place of security. Subsequently he was brought to Richmond in an ambulance. The immediate cause of his death was mortification of the stomach, induced by the flow of blood from the kidneys and intestines into the cavity of the stomach.

Gen. STUART was about 35 years of age. His oldest offspring, a sprightly boy, died a year ago while he was battling for his country on the Rappahannock. When telegraphed that the child was dying, he sent the reply, "I must leave my child in the hands of God; my country needs me here; I cannot come."

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Operations of its Agents at Belle Plain.

The following report from one of the agents of the Sanitary Commission to the General Secretary in this City gives a satisfactory account of what has been done at Belle Plain and in that vicinity:

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. May 23, 1864.

S. Jenkins, General Secretary, &c., &c.,

DEAR SIR: I sent you a telegram this morning giving you a general summary. Yesterday we ran up to Aquia Creek and pitched our tents for a relief station, near the old spot where a year ago we had our station for feeding the wounded. We left supplies there with five relief agents. The train went up to Falmouth at 4½ P. M. and it was thought that the cars might bring back the wounded.

Returning to Belle Plain, we found that in our absence of four hours, information had been received which indicated a speedy removal of medical, quartermaster and commissary stores from Belle Plain to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock. We made our arrangements accordingly, leaving stores enough only at the upper wharf to load the train of thirty wagons which will be there to-day for their last trip to be made to Fredericksburgh.

The balance of stores upon the shore, together with the tents and material used at the feeding station, &c., &c., are loaded on the barges to-day—provision still being made at the former relief station to feed any wounded who, by chance, may yet come in that way. Judging it important to make arrangements for another boat besides the *Rapley*, I came up last evening with Mr. ANDERSON, and have to-day found by telegram, that the *Kent* is at Norfolk, well stored, still, after having supplied our boat on James River, the *Thompson*, which came down for stores a day or two since. I have ordered the *Kent*, with the schooner in tow, loaded with ante-scorbutic supplies, to go at once to Port Royal. After we arrived last night, at 1 A. M. the *Rapley* was coaled and loaded, and at daylight this morning she started for the base. This afternoon I go down on a tugboat, *Gov. Curtin*, which I have chartered for as long a term as we need her. After supplying the demands at Aquia Creek for Fredericksburgh, the tug will take one of the barges, the *Kennedy*, with her stores, to Port Royal. The *Kennedy* is the barge which has been at the wharf at Belle Plain, near the Medical Purveyor's boat, and which has been headquarters for the Agents of the Commission while there, and also a distributing station. I should have sent this barge off early this morning, except for the fact that we had promised to receive from soldiers stationed in the vicinity, passing through Belle Plain, such valises and little packages as they found themselves unable to carry, or which they wished to deposit in a safe spot before going into battle—and so we wanted to let this storehouse remain till the last moment. I may just mention here, that during the past two days the aggregate of these packages and bundles which we have thus taken charge of, and which, in most cases, would have been simply abandoned—the men unable to march carrying the load—amounted to not less than twenty tons. Straight through the day and night there was one unbroken stream of men bringing what they wished to preserve. But to-night the barge, which had been such a comfortable home at Belle Plain, and which, beside our own agents, has "slept and fed" at least two hundred other State and local relief agents and those seeking wounded friends—to-night the barge goes for its new wharf at Port Royal. The relief agents who have fed the wounded as they arrived from Fredericksburgh, will go on with the barge and be ready to continue their work on the other river bank. It cannot be a more lovely spot than that where our tents and little frame house clustered under the great tulip tree all full of flowers, and covered with that enormous growth of vine. Mr. ANDERSON will take charge for the present at Port Royal of the work of receiving and forwarding our supplies, and establishing the stations for feeding the wounded as they come in by ambulance. Mr. ANDERSON's energy and wise judgment, united to a generous humanity and religious purpose, make him just the kind of man we want for that work.

The agents at the little feeding station at White Oak Church will fall back into Fredericksburgh. You have no idea of the amount of comfort and relief which have been given at the rough-looking station during the past three days. Being half-way between Fredericksburgh and Belle Plain, all the slightly wounded who are sent on to walk down, getting of course much exhausted, have found here in food and drink, and a place to rest for a half hour, just the help which gave them strength to go on.

Capt. HARRIS will take charge of the transportation wagons and get them over to Port Royal, except those needed for awhile between Falmouth depot and Fredericksburgh hospitals.

If we can get the *Elizabeth*, with her large capacity for storage, I propose to load her and let her take the place of the *Kent*, which, though large, is not conveniently arranged for carrying supplies.

The barge *Hoboken* will be left at Aquia Creek until we learn what the needs are there.

Truly yours, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) FRED. N. KNAPP, Asst. Sec.

The Red River Expedition.

PARTICULARS OF THE ESCAPE OF THE GUNBOATS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 22.

The New-Orleans *Era* of the 17th has the following interesting particulars of the late successful withdrawal of our army and gunboats from Alexandria: On the 12th inst. the gunboats *Lexington* and *Mound City* passed below both falls, where they were ordered to remain till they should be joined by the rest of the gunboats and transports.

On the morning of the 13th, the dam at the lower falls gave way, which necessitated the building of another between the two. This was completed on the evening of the same day, when all the gunboats, with transports, passed down. When they arrived at Alexandria they found some person had set fire to a building on Front-street, and the whole town was in flames. The women and children were running frantically up and down the river bank in great distress.

There were a great many shell and large quantities of powder, grape, &c., on the bank near the fire. Orders were given to all men to assist in removing them to a place of safety. Gens. BANKS and SMITH were both present, and did everything they could to check the progress of the fire, but without avail. After a time the heat from the burning building became so intense that all the boats were obliged to drop some distance down the river, where they awaited orders.

At 5 o'clock the order came to get under way. We passed down the river a distance of about eight miles, in accordance with an order from Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER. He ordered a line movement, setting off each gunboat to convoy its number of transports, the gunboat Fort Hindman taking lead, followed by the Ozark, Mound City, Carondolet, Chillicothe, Osage, Neosho, Louisville, Lexington. The transports placed alternately with these were the Groesbeck, W. L. Ewing, Southwester, Emerald, Clara Bell, Des Moines, Chateau Mars, Sioux City and Thomas E. Tutt, The Lioness, Red Chief, Belle Creole, Rob Roy, Bella Donna, Millie Stephens, Arizona, Gulium, Silver Wave, Adriatic, Diadem, Liberty.

The last eight took the middle of the convoy. If attacked ahead, they were to drop back, and let the steam gunboats pass on to the batteries.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th they again started down the river. Saw nothing of guerrillas till about 11 o'clock, when they were fired into from the left bank of the river. They returned the fire briskly, and succeeded in driving them off.

They were then about twenty miles from Alexandria, and had proceeded about ten miles further, when they were again opened upon, and firing kept up for ten or fifteen minutes; it was replied to promptly, but did not succeed in driving them off. Two miles below the whistle sounded to tie up for the night.

At 6:30 o'clock a steamtug came up with orders to get under way at daylight on Monday, the 14th. Fearing that torpedoes might have been placed in our way, the gunboats *Carondelet*, *Louisville* and *Lexington* went down some distance to reconnoitre, which so detained them that they did not get under way till about noon.

From Snaggy Point down, for a distance of sixteen miles, they were subjected to continuous and destructive fire of musketry from the enemy, who were concealed in the bushes. About five miles below Snaggy Point they were fired into by about 200 guerrillas. Five balls passed through the *Hattie Stephens*. One man was killed and several wounded.

They were not again molested till they were about eight miles above Fort De Russey, when they were subjected to a galling fire for upwards of half an hour, but were not fired upon from any batteries. Some gunboats were left at Fort De Russey and some came down as far as the mouth of Black River.

FUNERAL OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—Mr. HAWTHORNE's funeral took place at Concord, Mass., on Monday. The following distinguished persons were present:

Prof. Longfellow, Prof. Agassiz, Ex-President Franklin Pierce, Dr. O. W. Holmes, James Russell Lowell, George S. Hilliard, Rev. Wm. Ellery Canning, Charles E. Norton, Prof. Geo. W. Greene, Judge Hoar, B. F. Thomas, Ralph Waldo Emerson, E. P. Whipple, A. Bronson Alcott, James T. Fields, George B. Loring, John S. Dwight, Richard S. Frothingham, A. Williams, of A. Williams & Co., Richard S. Spofford, Jr., Miss Harriet E. Prescott, Mrs. James T. Fields, and others.

At the close of the services at the church, the coffin was placed in the hearse, having upon it a wreath of apple-blossoms, from the "Old Manse," which, by the pen of Mr. HAWTHORNE, has become a familiar name to our literature, and the manuscript of an unfinished romance which had engaged the attention of the deceased in his later days. He was buried on the summit of a hill in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Names of Conscripts in the First Ward, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Hudson City.

The draft for the Fifth District was continued on Tuesday according to announcement. The drawing for Jersey City was concluded with the First Ward, with the following result

FIRST WARD.

Andrew Crosis,
Henry Burtman,
John E. Scott,
Michael Welsh,
Patrick Carroll,
Stephen Morgan,
Wm. Sheppard, Jr.,
David Martin,
A. K. Titus,
John Davis,
James Kelly,
Michael Lee,
J. F. Howell,
Samuel Stiles,
James Gordon,
Michael Canry,
Adam Tomm,
John Haggerty,
Ewell Halsey,
Robert Post,
John Adair,
Wm. Moore,
James A McMillin,
Herman Meislagee,
James S Slater,
Samuel G Negus,
Theodore D Howell,
George Miller,
L. Burhans,
Patrick Tormy,
J. L. Groton,
Augustus Stewart,
John Webster,
Michael Riley,
Truman Porter,
Patrick Carroll,
Charles Duff,
Thomas Milford,
Daniel Fay,
Jeremiah Bird,
Wm. Foster,
A. J. L. Voorhees,
Wm Reve,
Ralph D Earle,
James McCartey,
Martin Conley,
Martin Harney,
John Morris,
Henry Needham,
Thomas Lanigan,
Nelson Barron,
John Fallon,
Ald Thos B Decker.

The list of names drawn in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wards, was published in the evening edition of yesterday's TIMES.

The Draft for Hoboken.

After the drawing had been concluded Tuesday for Jersey City, it was announced that the draft for Hoboken would be proceeded with. The following are the names that were drawn:

FIRST WARD.

Enrolled, 938. Deficiency, 128. Drawn, 192.

Francis Kusen,
James D. Harding,
John F. Disbrow,
John Conner,
Ignatz Wolf,
George Beckwith,
Louis Radetsky,
John Clark,
William DeMott,
John Ryer,
Alfred Young,
Pat. J. Shay,
George Andrew,
Samuel Archer,
George Becker,
Michael Higginson,
Thomas Barrett,
Adam Semm,
Andrew Moore,
Pat Sexton,
W A Kalo,
Chris Gutting,
Henry Englebert,
Wm Gardner,
Charles Mellick,
Wm Lawless,
John Hausman,
Louis Brown,
Richard Goygins,
Samuel Lavery,
James Murray,
Peter River,
Charles Cupfer,
John Morrissey,
Joseph Prilkingson,
Fred Bendewall,
George W Pier,
Alexius Julian,
John Livesey,
Stanley M Mider,
August Fischer,
Peter Rowe,
Harold Asmus,
Fred Lehr,
John Burke,
Henry Cohrs,
Leonard Cohen,
Louis Lionhardt,
Gustaf Siede,
Chris Hoffman,
Thos Eaton,
Thos D Brown,
Peter Rossmyer,
Louis Barnstoff,
John W Smith,
Ernest Rofer,
Herman A Hutuff,
Sandford Baker,
Cann Moore,
Henry Green,
John Johnson,
Michael Callahan,
Marcus Hensey,
Ed A Smith,
John Bell,
Louis Meyer,
Robert Henry,
Wm Kerrigan,
Jno M Francis, Ex-Sheriff,
Henry Obermeyer,
Wm Gibson,
John B Ferris,
Cambridge Deniky,
John Humpey,
James Anderson,
Thomas Madden,
Edward Oppenheimer,
Fred Exstein,
Thomas H Hutton,
Oliver Wigley,
Adolph Lutzgy,
Peter Fitzsimmons,
Wm Roberts,
A Arnold, (dead)
Robert McGee,
John E Barker,
Chas Chamberlain, (Ald)
Simon Reoping,
Mike Naughton,
Louis Steilderhen,
Patrick McGinnis,
Wm Dillworth,
Thos Mansfield,
James Fox,
John S Shapter,
Meyer Weinscheid,
John Van Houten,
John Nafey,
Fred. Kutcher,
Chris. Goll,
Charles P. Stubb,
Charles Brick,
Peter Remback,
John K. Rinkabaugh,
John Spare,
George Idell,
Windle Foegle,
Charles G. Lutzen,
Peter A. Rink,
Henry Higgins,
Louis Corbett,
James O. Idell,
Chris A Fridenthall,
Chas M Brower,
John J Kiernan,
Thos H Jenkins,
Thomas Parker,
Burthol Bimes,
Garret Polyhemus,
Fred Dykeman,
George Smith,
George S Hull,
John S Smith,
Daniel Ryan,
Isaac Rockwell,
Joseph Brain,
James Campbell,
John B Renwick,
Wm Wehr,
Michael Martin,
Barney Donnelly,
Henry Middleton,
Thomas Cornish,
E S Besson,
John Schaffer,
Chas Presby,
Adolph Eberhardt,
Robert Tompkins,
Michael Mesomey,
George Rauss,
Bernard Colgin,
John Cammens,
John Gaffney,
Michael Keefe,
August Schraider,
Thos Ward,
Wm Harris,
Charles Effner, one armed man,
George Betz,
Joseph Degrett,
Wm Offerman,
Bicn'd Cook,
Dan'l Hartigan,
Sam'l Robinson,
Michael Greaney,
Edward Teddiker,
Pat Meehan, Jr,
Pat McCarthy,
Marcus Lawrence,
Walter Gilfillian,
Patrick O'Donnell,
Wm Luchting,
Asa Cozzens,
John McAllister,
Peter Rosenstreeter,
Bernard Rudolph,
Andrew Fletcher,
James Killduff,
John Runton,
Michael Dugan,
Wm Powell,
Joseph Hillock,
Adolph C Thomsen,
A Scharft,
Charles Hayne,
Mat Hunterson,
Jacob Borches,
Julius Valentine,
Adam Stedaman,
Paul Schendel,
Augusta Savilla,
Justin Jones,
John Straub,
Michael Murphy,
Chas Montague,
James Hunter,
George H Hebart,
Timothy Leary,
Hessey Butts,
John Endicott,
John A Grattan,
Wm Wendy.

SECOND WARD.

Enrolled 599. Deficiency 83. Drawn 125.

Edward Culan,
George Andrews,
John Quilan,
Thomas Mann,
R C Verplanck,
Thomas Hall,
Hugh M Stuhr,
Louis Swisbone,
Francis Wegan,
Allis N Hogg,
Theodore Ostman,
S Hasfield,
Henry Cevosotan,
Augustus Semard,
U S Schinder,
Alfred Ascheman,
Simon Wholff,
Wm Furman,
Henry Urdman,
A Rittenhause,
H Van Tassell,
Ernest Bossing,
Fred Vantz,
Jules Sucommon,
Pat Donavan,
Fred Herman,
Wm Mullhall,
August Leib,
Leonard Sprangbraw,
Theodore Hagen,
John August,
Chris Sanders,
Wm Sanders,
Wm Cadow,
G Gourley,
F English,
Wm Johnson,
Adolph Holstein,
Samuel Roack,
Henry Hawkins,
— Broadmeadow,
David Hogg,
Cornelius Lozier,
John Luvony,
Jeremiah McCormich,
John Doyle,
Enest Aizapple,
Joseph H Luyder,
Pat O'Neal,
Fred Girner,
Edward F Phelan,
Abm Souderman,
Mort Whitman,
Francis Palmer,
Samuel Thomason,
Charles Tester,
H A Brown,
Thomas Little,
John Morse,
Gerard Ahrens,
Edward Ahrens,
John H White,
Walter Passons,
Henry Brant,
Chris Yawxham,
Charles Stuhr,
Martin Collins,
Jacob Burcheman,
Charles Blake,
Peter Holren,
"Black Bill,"
Wm Huhna,
Timothy Mack,
John A Fisher,
Charles Schmidt,
Ernest Floto,
John R Havens,
Cornelius Brown,
Herman Gerald,
Peter Beuyer,
Charles F Jung,
John Rorder,
Paul Lorenzo,
Ferd Grassburger,
Peter Bogan,
Henry Cramer,
Sam McCollough,
Fred Shamfeldt,
George Barnes,
Charles F Tagg,
Edward Doyle,
Herman Suethaus,
Daniel Briggs,
Oscar Delease,
Francis Hoffman,
Fred Kneff,
Thomas Wood,
Daniel Probst,
Peter Vaw,
Dennis Coppers,
Theodore F Parker,
John R Waldron,
Charles Kerscheads,
John McGovern,
Fred Wilte,
Charles Hartung,
Thaddeus Murphy,
Andrew Schneider,
Charles Clinton,
Frederick Seratch,
Emil Kuntz,
John Micheson,
George Pfeifer,
Edward Wolf,
John Kennedy,
James Kallon,
James Clark,
Louis Wightman,
George Agg,
George Chutter,
Stephen Baylis,
James Brooks,
Edwin Benson,
George Schneider,

August Jordan.

THIRD WARD.

Enrolled, 701. Deficiency, 105. Drawn, 138.

John Turpay,
Henry Sturp,
Henry J Ackerman,
Louis Kipp,
Timothy Toole,
Nicholas T Laurence,
James Givlin,
George W. Flowers,
Francis Carst,
George Getchins,
James Barnes,
Eugene Wigan,
Alexander Cobbet,
Wm. Ensener,
Wm H Van Riper,
John Fitzpatrick,
Wm Holthoner,
John Wrede,
Abm Montgier,
Wm Gassean,
Henry F Faasch,
Francis W Powell,
George Stretch,
Chas Bier,
Victor Hugely,
Samuel S Ray,
Carl Picker,
Isadore Arnitz,
Chris Derkzop,
Hermann Schmidt,
Gilbert Riesbeck,
Patrick Brown,
Evan Gasbeck,
Reuben King,
Samuel Crossley,
Alberts Wurtz,
Daniel Quimby,
George F. Falkland,
Augustus Bente,
D Anther,
Charles A Carey,
Cassemen Cook,
Julius Page,
Michael Brophy,
Castin Otterson,
James McHall,
Henry H Von Glonn,
John J Smisson,
Louis Beese,
Wm Bartlett,
Adolph Purett,
Wm Spear,
Philip Cuffer,
Robert Alberts,
Sam'l B Althaus,
Henry Pritchard,
Frederick Landts,
Emil Beese,
George Stuckenburg,
Geo H Johnson,
Wm Roberts,
John R Stevens,
Alfred B Lawson,
Wm Rosche,
Wm Becht,
John Kinmouth,
John Ebes,
Edward Kennedy,
Hugh Duffy,
Hiram Blume,
Thomas Welsh,
James T Gordon,
James Reynolds,
Horatio M Henry,
Frederick Hoofman,
Samuel Updyke,
John Quilnaust,
Frederick Lexow,
Martin Coleman,
Thomas Hughes,
John A. Hanman,
Frank Bader,
Peter Wehn,
Anthon Bederdick,
Gustav Ottman,
Frederick H. Ecking,
William Corditz,
Robert Werner,
Wm. Borman,
Ferdinand Coggey,
Philip Turzo,
Charles Stevens,
Michael Combs,
Frederick Lionhardt,
Daniel Tolless,
John Densman,
Hugh Macafie,
Frederick Raab,
Edward McManus,
Charles Welling,
Thomas Darcy,
Jacob Dennis,
Frederick Zandtman,
Nicholas T. Joralemon,
Alfred Hams,
Henry Schmidt,
Henry Minks,
George W. Holmes,
Michael Coleman,
Alonzo Barrett,
Otto G. Garde,
Elizah Brown,
Diederick Gebhardt,
Edward Lithgow,
Germain Franklin,
Jacob Fry,
Frederick Baxtall,
Peter McGavish,
Fred Barnruth,
Charles Pierce,
J H Haddleshoet,
Augustus W Miller,
Ferdinand Leonhardt,
Francis N McDonough,
Henry Mathews,
Daniel C Briggs,
John E. Forbes,
Germain Rouse,
Daniel McCann,
George Brawas,
Christopher Steimars,
Thomas S. Endee,
Wm. West,
Jas. H. Ward, Jr.,
Wm. Messier,
Edward Toole,
John Havens,
Robert Leland,
Joseph Bowes,
Chas. Fortenbach,
James Kenney,
Francis Carroll,
Gotleib H Schroeder,
George S Avery,
Dennis Gorman,
James Hyam,
James Housman,
John Miller,
Patrick Jordan,
Ernest R Brockwell,
George Merely,
Dennis Gorman,
John Kenny,
John Martin,
Andrew Stretch,
John Nichols,
John Murphy,
Patrick Eagan.

Hudson City.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Edward Fletcher,
Thomas Farrell,
Henry Gadey,
Ferd G Otto,
George Warner,
Otto Getsen,
George Shult,
James Bacon,
Constant Beck,
Adolph Hervey,
Justin Saurman,
Henry Ranth,
Henry Gortman,
George Marshall,
Adam Scholl,
Bernard Jordan,
James Swedham,
Godfrey Henter,
Thomas Dausey,
Wm Rumpf,
Ball S Goll,
George Groschen,
Henry Gudikst,
Fred Mormon,
Wm Pride,
Charles Marrel,
John J Stouderran,
Jacob Echleger,
Fred Luxton,
Andrew Rochester,
Alex'r Frank, (ex-Alderman),
Gustin Adoning,
Carl Stucker,
George Sunkle,
Augustus Haus,
Fred'k Nolger,
Ernest Steinly,
George Hines,
John Butcher,
Tobias Steiner,
Joseph Johnson,
Hubert Sembler,
Frank Boiltre,
Ed S Wise,
Richard Bether,
Henry Gonnigan,
Silas Wright,
Richard Diederich,
Emanuel Minton,
Peter Brilst,
Ludwig R Dusen,
Henry Pettigraw,
John Dey,
Barard C Gruse,
Wm Harper,
Albert Schultz,
Ernest Fisher,
Henry Sarter,
Rudolph Gelt,
Albert Eckingerger,
G Alkuise,
Jacob H Vanderbeck,
James Baptist,
John Wright,
Fred'k Kugetman,
John J Coon,
Geo W Hyatt,
Thos Fousch,
Wm Scharp,
Charles Stak,
Hugh McAniff,
Anthony Coaler,
Garset Newkirk,
Ferman Berg,
Fred'k Lobler,
Jacob Schureman,
Herbert Hertzog,
Joseph Regor,
Mich'l Kennedy,
Wm Schoft,
John Yoe,
George Fenchtalzder,
Arthur Fullerton,
George Schippen,
Chas Artibix,
Thos Feuticht,
Edward Harper,
Henry Schneider,
Henry Frederick,
P W Zenaler,
John Grand,
Wm B Smith,
Joseph Eucel,
Christian Schults,
John McMasters,
Patrick Naughton,
Louis Buff,
Barnard Lynch,
Christian Fruknecht,
Robert McDonald,
Wm Hart,
Christian Marsheumer,
Mark Donnelly,
Christian Heine,
Carl Frugstein,
Fred Smith,
Edward Applon,
Rodolph Reilly,
Henry Schamal,
Nicholas Helline,
J G Lutt,
Peter Mussan,
John Schieck,
John Currie.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Enrolled, 1,070. Deficiency, 143. Drawn, 215.

Anthony Falkman,
Louis Knopple,
James B Flynn,
Ed McDonald,
Henry Beck,
Wm Haskins,
James Farrell,
Richard Colson,
Jacob Releif,
George Haber,
George Wagner,
Jacob Fush,
John Dupont,
Wm McLaughlin,
John Fowlhaver,
John Abath,
Theo Bellows,
Thos W Martin,
Sam Brewster,
John Carl,
James Borum,
Chas Braw,
Wm Clyde,
Patrick Brannan,
Michael Shannon,
Fred W Weeks,
Pat Reilley,
John Gravey,
Pat Heusey,
George Cruse,
Rich'd Witz,
Frank Vanaderstein,
Michael Connelly,
Jacob Mayers,
Andrew Howe,
Pat McNulty,
John B Burdett,
August Brown,
John Call,
Patrick Meack,
Michael Hackett,
Michael McDina,
Pat Duane,
Meike Ruber,
John Bott,
Robert Steward,
Andrew Miller,
Thomas Mackin,
John A Steinhauser,
Herman Miller,
Chas Seymour,
Lawrence Carroll,
Anthony Conk,
Adam Warner,
Francis Melchoir,
Henry T Allen,
John Farrell,
Jacob Emerick,
Bernard Flynn,
Geo W Warning,
Jas B Holden,
Edward Bier,
Theo Wandell,
John Klein,
John Hill,
Alfred Phillips,
Franz Romer,
Lawrence J Ackerman,
John A Louis,
Fred Lindower,
Jacob Rahm,
Samuel Tooker,
Godfrey Rickham,
Faldier Walder,
Isaac Schnell,
William Fox,
John W Smith,
John Grissey,
Andrew Buckin,
John O'Donnell,
Garret Wood,
James S Chalker,
Jacob Fulk,
James Haslet,
James Smith,
Thomas Wilson,
James Caffer,
Silas H. Celes,
Robert Hart,
Martin Green,
George O. Gordon,
Edward McGrath,
Jacob Rodner,
Michael Ryan,
Martin Green,
Martin Williams,
John Powell,
Chris Mathews,
Patrick Kelley,
John Bryson,
John Willham,
Otto Coleman,
Samuel M Cleveland,
Wm Beach,
James Bryan,
Richard Cornelius,
Chris Casen,
James Malone,
Kenneth Watson,
Thos Moylan,
Martin Andrews,
Samuel H. Doughty,
Thos Manning,
John J Gaffney,
George Fisher,
Andrew Meush,
Daniel Van Blarcum,
Chas Cummings,
Anthony Ecks,
Charles Ballard,
Thomas Andrews,
Owen Canvin,
Jacob Manison,
Henry Lyman,
Henry Johnson,
Wm H Adams,
Thos Spencer,
Thos Larkins,
Frank Brown,
Richard Welsh,
Chas Haywood,
John McKiernan,
Pat McDonnel,
Chas Pryor,
James Mathews,
Martin Lillis,
James Cunningham,
James Hult,
Edwin Boler,
James Reilley,
Daniel Clenet,
James Kahn,
James Foley,
Robert Clyde,
Andrew Creamer,
Patrick Genoy,
Wm H Barret,
Albert Shoer,
Thos. Henry,
Wm H Parker,
Davis Curley,
Thos Jenkins,
Edward Bagnall,
Dunn Dergan,
[illegible]
Henry M Troff,
John E Garey,
Jacob Myers,
Edward Kilmartin,
Joseph D Rude,
Valentine S Leary,
Michael Reddy,
Cornelius R Totten,
Wm Mullen,
James Brower,
Henry M Rogers,
John H Van Winkle,
John Anderson,
Michael Reilley,
Frederick Schriefer,
Martin McGue,
Henry C Reddell,
Chris Wingat,
John Judge,
Edward P Tagger,
Pat Fitzpatrick,
Matthias Wildbosher,
Thomas Greis,
August Henry,
Francis McCormick,
John Adams,
Charles Miller,
Thomas Smith,
John Lee,
John Hellfish,
Laurent J Toneie,
John Farley,
Thomas Griffin,
Thomas Mead,
Henry Culvert,
Patrick Reilley (red-headed Pat,
James Campbell,
James Farland,
Richard Bowshen,
Wm. Dunbar,
James Ogley,
John Nebbins,
Alrich Stuttleman,
Owen McGuire,
Wm. McKensie,
James Matthews,
John Hartman,
James Paine,
Martin Dowd,
John Sackman,
James McAnally,
Michael Fleshman,
Chas W Allen,
Chas H Regman,
Samuel Robbins,
John Cowly,
Chas Hall,
Thomas Hare,
Clifford Lickleman,
Jacob Brewer.

JERSEY CITY PAYS THE GOVERNMENT COMMUTATION.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, the following resolution, offered by Alderman HOUGH, was adopted by a vote of 13 to 3:

Resolved, That this board will pay for each man drafted from Jersey City, the commutation money of $300, to the end that such drafted person may be relieved from the operation thereof; or in case such person so drafted shall elect to obey the requirements, that this board pay to such person so drafted, or any acceptable substitute whom he shall furnish, $400.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to fill the quota by offering bounties for substitutes for the required number of 75 men.

Turf Record.

TROTTING ON LONG ISLAND.

The match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five to wagons, between HIRAM WOODRUFF's b. m. *Baby Belle* and DAN PFIFER's b. m. *Empress*, which was to have come off yesterday, excited a considerable degree of interest, and there was an unusually large attendance of the leading patrons of the trotting turf—not on the track—for that, of course, would not be visited except by the uninitiated until within half an hour of the event set down for decision coming off; but in those special localities adjacent, where trotting men most love to congregate. This match, it appears, was made under the time-honored and best-abused conditions of "a good day and good track," which means, in very simple language, anything or nothing; and the sooner such conditions are abrogated the better. The day may be objected to, or the condition of the track may be objected to, as the condition of the horses on the eventful day presents itself, but it is high time that this "fooling" with the public was put a stop to. When a match is made for a certain day, it should be run, trotted off or forfeited, and not deferred to suit the convenience of any horse or his owner, which is simply trifling. Possibly we may be met with the assertion that these things are private contests. Then why advertise them, and ask the attendance of the public?

The Union Track yesterday was certainly not in the best trotting condition. Perhaps an hour's sunshine would have made it thoroughly so; but, to use the vernacular of an old hand, who supported one of the pillars of HIRAM WOODRUFF's establishment, "one was afraid and the other dare not." The twain of trotting belligerents, after having inspected the track, agreed to postpone the trot to to-morrow, or the next fair day, and so the disputed case rests.

Personal inspection of the track induces the belief that the Union was heavy and sticky in certain places, and that the horse having the pole would certainly have a little the best of it, but at the same time we are fain to reiterate the old proverb "that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and that, in accordance with this ancient axiom, and as neither knew which would have the pole until they were prepared to score, the trot should have come off. We speak plainly concerning this, or any other trot that it is our duty to deal with. We impute no interested motives to either of the parties connected with its postponement; but we have a constitutional objection to this system of figuring—for "a fair day and good track"—as it is only calculated to benefit the few to the disadvantage of the many, and the sooner it is made imperative that a match made for a certain day shall be run or trotted on that day, and no other, the better.

This match will come off to-day—provided always, (as the lawyer's say,) that it is a fair day and good track—but fortunately, there is also a sweepstakes that must come off, rain or shine.

Awards of County Court-house Stock.

The following shows the awards of new County Court-house Stock of 1885 and 1886, to the amount of $200,000, made by Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday:

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Ward & Co.	$24,000	104.57
Maxwell & A. Kuhn	5,000	105.00
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	105.00
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	105.77
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	106.16
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	106.27
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	106.39
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	106.53
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	106.78
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	106.80
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	106.88
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	106.93
Weston, De Billier & Co.	10,000	107.09
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	107.00
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	107.28
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	107.39
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	107.45
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	107.52
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	107.58
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	107.85
Weston, De Billier & Co.	5,000	108.03
A. B. Ausbacher	5,000	106.00
Owen, Herrmann & Co.	2,000	105.20
Owen, Herrmann & Co.	2,000	105.70
Owen, Herrmann & Co.	3,000	106.00
Henry, Brudd & Co.	5,000	107.00
Julius T. Hitchcock	1,000	105.03
F. T. Aschman & Co.	10,000	104.64
F. T. Aschman & Co.	10,000	104.98
Thomas Owen	13,500	104.55
Joseph Hewlet	8,000	105.07
C. S. Kingsley	1,500	106.00
Aaron Jacobs	10,000	105.00
Total	$200,000	

The Ninth National Bank.

Yesterday the Ninth National Bank moved into their new and commodious banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, southwest corner of Franklin-street. The bank officers having invited their friends and customers to an inspection of the rooms, about two hundred gentlemen assembled there yesterday afternoon, at the close of business hours. Among those present were Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, Prof. WEBSTER, C. B. WILSON, Esq., of the Continental Bank Note Company, Hon. S. DUTCHER, and other gentlemen of note. A splendid collation was provided, which was enlivened by toasts and speeches.

The officers of this institution are: Jos. U. ORVIS, President; H. M. Humphrey, Cashier; Directors, Wm. A. Kobbe, Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., Geo. A. Wicks, B. L. Solomon, G. A. Fellows, S. L. Hull, C. Minnesheimer, G. C. Whitehouse and J. U. Orvis.

The New-York Orphan Asylum.

The New-York Orphan Asylum celebrated, day before yesterday, its fifty-eighth anniversary at the institution, Bloomingdale road. The annual report showed that the number of children present April 1 was 160, of whom 31 had been admitted during the year, 40 had left and 4 had died. The receipts for the year were $31,107; the disbursements $29,854 64. Rev. Dr. COXE made an interesting address, and the children of the asylum went through a few school exercises. At the close of the anniversary, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. John Anthon; Second Directress, Miss Brinkerhoff; Treasurer, Miss M. J. Oothout; Secretary, Miss Caroline Murray; Trustees, Mrs. J. P. Van Horn, Miss Emma Seton, Miss Mary A. Strong, Mrs. Isaac Gibson, Mrs. Lebbeus B. Ward, Mrs. Jonathan Odell, Miss Bella Mathews, Miss Fanny Seton, Mrs. G. C. Satterlee, Mrs. Caroline C. Woolsey; Advisory Committee, A. R. Walsh, Esq., John K. Myers, Esq.; Physician, John L. Campbell, M. D.; Superintendents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pell; Teachers, Mr. Carpenter, Miss Mary Morrison, Miss Marian Dempster.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1199, 1369, 1837, 1851, 279, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Calendar not out.

COMMON PLEAS—Adjourned for the Term.

The Tax Commissioner Imbroglio—The Case Argued.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Woodruff, Purser and Allen vs. *Brown and Williamson.*—This matter now came on to be heard, in pursuance of an order of the court directing the old Tax Commissioners to deliver the books and papers in their possession as such Commissioners to the new appointees to the office.

Affidavits were read by counsel showing the appointment of the contestants to the office, and reciting their claims.

Counsel for the old Commissioners proceeded to state the fact of their appointment in March, 1859, and contended that no legal appointment had been made since that date, and that they had never been legally deprived of the office. It was also claimed that there had never been a legal demand made for the books, and that the new Board had not organized as required by the statute, and that they had never performed any duties of the office of Tax Commissioners.

Counsel for contestants urged that the applicants had never attempted to enter into the possession and upon the duties of the office. As a board they had never demanded the books and papers sought by the application of the contestants. A demand of the contestants made of them as individuals might have been made, but no demand had been made of them, as of a board or body, whose term of office had expired. It was urged that this proceeding was irregular, and should not be countenanced or tolerated by the courts. The proceeding should have been instituted by the Attorney-General of the State on behalf of the people, and could not be entertained otherwise. The case of Mr. Weed, as State Printer, was made the chief authority in the case.

Counsel for the applicants denied that this was a proceeding to oust from office, and, therefore, necessary to be brought by the Attorney-General. It was merely an application for an order directing the delivery of certain books and papers, and as such could be properly made by any party, and would be entertained. Decision reserved.

John McKeon and Wm. Curtis Noyes for old board; Thos. C. Fields and Wm. Allen for new board; John E. Devlin for City.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

J. W. Thompson vs. *The Mariposa Company.*—Bond must be given in sum of $5,000 within two days.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Garvin.

Post vs. *Martins et al.*—Motion denied with $10 cost, to abide event.

Morenge vs. *Pfeifer et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide event. Defendant to take short notice of time.

McCarty et al vs. *Herrick et al.*—Finding and decision of Court, verdict set aside on payment of $10 costs of opposing this motion, and the costs and disbursements of the inquest, to be adjusted by the Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Sanderson vs. *Joroslowski*; *Chapman* vs. *Union Bank*; *Wolbridge* vs. *Stoet*; *Folke* vs. *Leitteman*; *Stover* vs. *Lord & Taylor*; *Gillies* vs. *Boyd.*—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Donaldson vs. *Hilliard*; *Henderson* vs. *Bannister.*—Appeals dismissed.

Petise vs. *Fitzgerald*: *Same* vs. *Same*; *Marsh* vs. *Huddlestone*; *Gillies* vs. *Zaviere.*—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs.

Green vs. *Lynch*; *McCullogh* vs. *Hope*; *Howe* vs. *Braisted.*—Judgments reversed.

Hart vs. *Casey.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Scott vs. *Spencer.*—Order reversed, and original order affirmed, with $10 costs.

O'Donohue vs. *Bicks.*—Motion for reargument granted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Thrice Married—Fra Diavolo.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Paul's Return—Easy Shaving.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Our American Cousin At Home.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Del Demonio, A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Janet Pride; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

SALON DIABOLIQUE—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mysterious Performances.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Cinderella.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Little Clara Fisher.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Concert.

WALLACK'S—Wife's Secret.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Grant is up to one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at which time his headquarters were at Mount Carmel Church, and he says in his dispatch to Secretary Stanton that although his troops are much fatigued, *he "will reach the South Anna by nightfall."* This is very remarkable as well as important progress. It shows that the rebels have made a precipitate retreat, and Gen. Grant is already in possession of both the Richmond and Fredericksburg and the Virginia Central Railroads, for if our army is on the South Anna, it is certainly in possession of Sexton's Junction, which is five miles north of that river. In the operations of Monday, Gen. Grant captured one thousand prisoners, with slight loss on our side.

From Gen. Butler there is nothing new, save an official confirmation of the attack on Wilson's Wharf by the rebel Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and his repulse by the negro troops under Gen. Wild.

From Gen. Sherman there is no further intelligence, and the Secretary of War announces that there may be none for several days.

The correspondence between Secretary Seward and Minister Dayton, and the facts of the latter's interviews with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, were laid before the House of Representatives yesterday, in a message from the President, and will be found in our report of Congressional proceedings.

The British prize steamer *Tristam Shandy*, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, which was captured on the 15th inst., by the United States gunboat *Kansas*, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, in charge of Acting Ensign Williams. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of 180 tons, and has a cargo of 450 bales of cotton, 111 boxes of tobacco, and 5 barrels of turpentine.

FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th inst., arrived at Halifax at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. The ship *Walsoken* arrived at Liverpool, reports having been boarded by a screw war-steamer calling herself the *Plover*, ten miles from the coast of Cuba, on the 4th of April. The subject of kidnapping British subjects in New-York had been under discussion in the House of Commons. Lord Russell's representations had been made in various cases to the authorities at Washington; but no satisfactory answer had been got. Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, had ex- [illegible] Denmark and Germany. Mr. Baring's motion relative to the pirate *Georgia*, now lying in the Mersey, was discussed in the House of Commons on the 13th. After speeches by the Attorney-General, Mr. Cobden, Lord R. Cecil and others, the subject dropped without a division. The British channel fleet had returned to Portsmouth, which is regarded as a pacific sign. Mr. Gladstone's "reform" speech was the great subject of discussion in the British journals; the *Times* expressing its amazement at his democratic tendencies; the Liberal press applauding his views. The London *Daily News* says there is an immense divergence of views in the Dano-German Conference. M. Rouher, in the French Corps Legislatif, had announced that it was not the policy of France to go to war for Denmark, but to use her influence for peace.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Eagle*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have a summary of the latest Mexican news, which includes a record of alleged atrocities by the Juarez guerrillas, of the progress of railway enterprise, the preparation for the reception of the new Emperor, the resistance still offered to French rule, the conversions made to the Franco-Mexican cause; besides rumors of the surrender of Vidaurri's private Secretary, by United States troops in Texas, to the Mexican authorities, and the conviction and condemnation of a Vice-Consul of the United States. The latter story is given in a very indefinite form, and probably has no foundation. We have also news from San Domingo, which says that Spain is preparing to send 30,000 troops to the island, to quell the insurrection at once and forever. Arguelles had arrived at Havana.

Comptroller Brennan, yesterday, opened proposals from thirty-three different individuals and firms, making eighty-two distinct bids, and all at premium rates, for $200,000 worth of new County Court-house Stock, to run twenty-one years and bear 6 per cent. interest. The bids posted up $670,700. The awards were made to twelve bidders, thirty-three bids being accepted at premium rates of from $104 55 to $108 03. The premiums on the accepted bids amount to $11,893 45, which is an average of a fraction less than 6 per cent., the largest average premium ever before obtained on any issue of either City or County stock. On Saturday next the Comptroller will open bids for $2,000,000 worth of Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds, at 6 per cent. interest, and payable in successive annual installments of $500,000 from November 1873.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the case of Edward Hunter, indicted for the murder of his wife, was continued. The entire day was passed in efforts to obtain a jury, only eight men having as yet been sworn. A new panel of 150 jurors was ordered, and the court adjourned until this morning. J. Francis Walton and Henry L. Clinton appear for the defence.

The members of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Newark, N. J., have accepted the invitation of a merchant of this City to visit the Central Park at his expense. They will leave Newark about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and on their arrival at the Jersey City Ferry will find sixty-five carriages waiting to convey them to the Park. The members number two hundred and sixty.

The First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers received yesterday a grand ovation at Boston on its return after three years distinguished service. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery and nearly all the volunteer military organizations joined in the escort. Gov. Andrew addressed the veterans at the State House; also in Faneuil Hall, where a dinner was given them by the city.

A large number of stragglers and convalescents are being sent forward to the front. Yesterday about four hundred, belonging to various regiments, passed through this City in one detachment.

The Eighth Vermont Regiment, Col. Thomas, which reënlisted for the war, and went home on a furlough, arrived in this City yesterday, on its way to the field. It numbers four hundred men.

A good inquiry prevailed for Flour, Wheat, and the principal kinds of Provisions, yesterday, at buoyant prices, as also for Hay, Sugars, Leather, Tallow and Petroleum. Whisky was in more demand, and quoted firmer. Cotton was in fair request, and much dearer. Freights were less active, with 671 vessels of all classes in port.

There was not much change in the price of Gold yesterday. The pressure to buy Exchange subsided after the close of the Boston mail. The Stock Exchange was somewhat tame; prices partially lower than on Tuesday.

The Campaign.

Grant's campaign the past week has been, to the attentive observer, of the most fascinating and all-absorbing interest. There has been but little of the coarser work of war, and the fighting that has occurred has been but incidental. The operations have been in the very highest ranges of intellect and strategy. We have seen those two great masters of the art of war—Grant and Lee—these two soldiers, each of whom has been, in other days, the victor in half a dozen great fields, combating with each other after a style which, though not accompanied by thunder and smoke, and the flash of steel and the flow of blood, has yet displayed no less valor, and has certainly been great in achievement. The immense masses of men which each of them has moved have been handled as great mechanical forces, out of which genius evolves mighty results, and by means of which it will solve the greatest national problems.

Grant's movement on Lee's flank, to compel him to fall back from Spottsylvania Court-house, has been a perfect success. The rebel chief, according to our official telegrams, has not only been forced from the latter strong position, which he so tenaciously held, but has been compelled to fall back of the North Anna, back of the South Anna, until now he cannot be more than fifteen miles from the defences of Richmond, into which Grant is trying to force him and his army.

We cannot believe but that Lee will soon fight. It hardly seems possible that he can have given up such an important position as Sexton's Junction without a desperate struggle. We expect hourly to here of the opening of the battle; and shall watch the progress and await the *dénouement* of this truly great campaign, with the deepest interest and highest hope.

Our Army.

We hope that if there is any likelihood that large reinforcements will be required for Grant's army, either before the campaign is over or when it is about to close, measures will be taken to raise them now, and not next August or September. It must not be forgotten that we have entered on this campaign just as we have entered on all the others, without any reserve. Our whole army is in the field, actively engaged with the enemy, and we have no body of trained men to draw on to fill up the gaps made by battle or disease. As we have often said before, no nation in the world has ever carried on war in this way before. It is in the highest degree reckless and wasteful, and exposes us, every time a battle is fought, to the most terrible risks; and we certainly should long ere this have paid the penalty of our rashness, but for the fact that the nature of the country renders all our actions indecisive.

The hundred-day militia who have been called out, serve the purpose of garrisons and guards very well, but they are not in any sense of the word a reserve for the "army in the field." Their term of service will expire on the first of August, which will probably be the most critical point of the campaign. Even if it did not, it is hardly necessary to tell anybody now-a-days that it is not with militia we shall ever either take Richmond or destroy Lee's army. In short, for the purpose of actually invading the South, and overthrowing such an army as the rebels have now arrayed against us, militia is worthless. We have no militia capable of standing fifteen minutes on open ground before such troops as Longstreet's or Ewell's.

Therefore, if troops are likely to be wanted by the first of August, now is the time to call for them. We have had ample experience of the delays attendant on raising men in any way, either by draft or voluntary enlistment. A sudden draft must always be oppressive and vexatious, especially to the poor. It ought never to be made in such a way as to drag those who are drawn at once to the field. They ought to have time to arrange their affairs and provide for their families, or to find a substitute.

And we may add that there is great waste as well as great cruelty in sending drafted men immediately into active service. They ought to have an interval, be it long or short, of camp life before actually meeting the enemy, not only for the purpose of becoming thoroughly familiar with their drill, but of becoming hardened to fatigue and exposure.

The Government has had now ample proof of the willingness of the public to submit to any burdens necessary to carry on the war. It is no longer a matter of doubt whether they will stand a draft, or as many drafts as may be needful, to keep the ranks of the army full. Therefore there exists no longer the same justification as in the beginning of the war, for the postponing all calls for men to the last moment. They should be made not when the men are actually wanted, but as soon as the want of them is foreseen. This is not simply the humane course but the economical one.

Military Education.—On the third page of this issue, the subject of "Military Education," is discussed by the scholar who, in this country, is most competent to the task. Now, for the first time in the history of the war, the public fully recognize the absolute necessity of having trained soldiers at the head of all our armies, as well as of the subordinate corps and detachments of our armies. The action of the Government has just been abreast, or perhaps a little in advance, of public opinion upon the matter. And this was natural, as both the Government and the people have slowly learned the same truths, by observation of the same series of events.

Our correspondent eulogizes the labors in the field of our officers trained at West Point. But he also refers to labors other and more arduous than fighting, in which they have been incessantly engaged, but of which the public have heard but little. Few know that they are the chief directing agents of the Government in the various branches of the vast military forces that have been called into the field—that the organizing of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, ordnance and staff, the provisioning, the clothing, the arming, the immense trains for transportation and for bridges, and the numerous works of fortification, are the results of the labor of these men, whose names seldom, if ever, come prominently before the public, but who, with a zeal and integrity, as a body, almost unparalleled, are silently performing the gigantic task set them by their country.

West Point again Vindicated—Gens. Sigel and Butler.

In our recent exposition of the almost universal failure of civilian Commanders in this war, we reserved judgment upon Major-Gen. Sigel and Major-Gen. Butler, preferring to await the issues of the important enterprises in which they were then engaged. The results have now been developed. They are of a character to round off completely a demonstration that *all* of our Commanders, without a regular military education, are incapable.

Major-Gen. Sigel had the advantage of some military experience in Europe, but of no thorough scientific education. The skill evinced by him in managing certain retreats in the early part of the war, gave the country a high idea of his military aptitude. He was transferred to Virginia, and served in the Pope campaign; but it was soon shown that he was not equal to the responsibility put upon him. The developments in the Fitz-John Porter trial made it clear that there was a lack in Sigel of the concentration of purpose and the aggressive energy demanded by the juncture. This occasioned his being withdrawn from active command. To gratify his German countrymen, we suppose, he was given another trial in the present campaign. He was sent with a strong force to effect a junction with Crook, break up the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and, if possible, seize and hold Lynchburgh. But in the early stage of his movement, he was suddenly set upon by Breckinridge, beaten, and compelled to retreat. He so decidedly failed in his enterprise that Major-Gen. Hunter was at once dispatched to supersede him. We have now heard the last of Sigel as a high commander in this war.

Maj.-Gen. Butler was intrusted with a Major-Generalship in the earliest period of the war, and sustained the first discomfiture at Great Bethel, about six weeks before Bull Run. The battle of Great Bethel, however, was hardly a test of his real generalship, as he was not personally present. That battle was planned by Maj. Winthrop, as is proved by a private memorandum of the latter, and was lost chiefly through his early fall and the blunders of certain Colonels. But Maj.-Gen. Butler, perhaps justly, had to assume the responsibilty of it, and his public service afterward was mainly confined to administrative duties, until his present expedition to the south of Richmond, the special designs of which were to destroy the Petersburgh Railroad connection, to prevent Beauregard from reinforcing Lee, and to threaten Petersburgh and Richmond. The movement took the enemy somewhat by surprise, and in its early stage was quite successful—so much so that Gen. Butler telegraphed to the War Department that "Gen. Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcement to Lee from Beauregard's forces." But the prediction was not verified. Beauregard with his army passed Butler, and is now in Richmond.

Butler advanced his army to the fortifications of Richmond on the South. Gen. Gillmore, with the Tenth Army Corps, by great skill and valor, carried the western part of the works for an extent of three miles, and secured a very advantageous position. Gen. Gillmore, who is known to be one of the most scientific officers in the army, pressed upon his superior, Gen. Butler, the necessity of intrenching. Gen. Butler thought it unnecessary. The consequence was that on the foggy morning of the second day after, the rebels swooped down upon the Eighteenth Corps at the right, and took our troops at such disadvantage as to gain a great success, capturing two guns and nearly three thousand prisoners, among whom was Gen. Heckman, one of the most splendid fighters in the army. After three hours fighting a retreat was ordered by Gen. Butler to Bermuda Hundred, seven miles in the rear, where he now is, behind his entrenchments, closely besieged by the enemy. The *Post*—a paper which has always shown great partiality for Gen. Butler—publishes an account which, it says, came from an "authentic source," whereby it is shown that it was Gen. Butler's non-compliance with the request of Gen. Gillmore to intrench which made the attack of the enemy so formidable; and that it was Gen. Butler's repeated and peremptory order which caused Gillmore to take up the line of retreat, after the latter had satisfied himself that he could successfully maintain his position, and had expressed an earnest wish to be allowed to do so. Accounts from other sources, public and private, corroborate this. There can be no doubt that Gen. Butler first displayed undue confidence, and afterward undue discouragement—the faults of all others most natural to civilian Commanders. The consequence is, that ground has been lost which cannot be recovered without a great expenditure of blood, several thousand men have been put *hors du combat*, the enemy are again in full possession of the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad, and two corps of our army, as brave men as ever trod, are cooped up on the banks of the James River, to all appearance almost helpless and useless. In other words, the movement from the Peninsula, which obtained such an auspicious start, has not been fitly sustained by Gen. Butler, and has turned out a veritable miscarriage.

This failure completes the record. Not one solitary civilian, from the beginning of the war until now, has shown himself competent for high command. The folly of trusting military empiricism has been written out in letters of blood, with illustration after illustration, during this war, so that now no observing man in the country can possibly gainsay it. The truth ought to have been plain enough at the outset, that military science demands as systematic and protracted study as that of law or medicine; and that it is just as absurd to improvise a general from a lawyer or a merchant as to improvise a judge from a schoolmaster, or a physician from a mechanic. The want of professional training is just as sure to make military charlatans, as to make legal or medical charlatans. It is astonishing how slow our Government and people have been to recognize so simple a truth.

Probably the Government has not felt at liberty to govern itself by purely military considerations—has felt that, to avoid ill-feeling and discord, some heed must be paid to political favorites, and to the favorites of our adopted citizens. This, perhaps, was needful in the early part of the war. But the time for it has long since passed. The great body of the loyal people, taught by experience, now care for nothing but military success, and are convinced that this success is attainable only through professional science. They will, at all times hereafter, accept without a murmer, any military changes that the good of the cause may demand, as they have just accepted the supersedure of Gen. Banks by Gen. Canby, and of Gen. Sigel by Gen. Hunter. All personal or party predilections are swallowed up in the desire that the war should be conducted with the utmost efficiency. The Government cannot better commend itself than by changing unfit for fit Commanders, without exception and without hesitation.

Mexico as a Dependency.

The spokesmen of the Imperial Government in the French Legislative body, do not even attempt to conceal the fact that Mexico is hereafter to be regarded as a permanent appanage or dependency of France. During the debate on the budget on the 10th inst., this view of the situation was brought out with a directness and force which is really instructive. M. Dalloz, for instance, speaking for the Emperor's Government, elaborates a lengthy statement of the commercial advantages which will accrue to Europe from the substitution of French influence in Mexico for that of the United States. The effect of the partiality shown for this country by the Liberal party of the Mexican Republic is, he thinks, partly seen in the fact that for eighty French merchant ships touching at the chief Mexican ports, there have been five hundred vessels of the United States. From this day forth, however, he says, "France will protect *European* commerce," which probably means—if it means anything—that the reactionary party, under French direction, will foster commercial intercourse with France, as against the Anti-European commercial policy of the late Juarez Government. M. Dalloz, too, sees an ample justification for the French protectorate thus far, in the fact that there are in Mexico over 200,000 Frenchmen—which includes, he might have added, the French army of occupation, and the army of functionaries sent over by the Emperor—and he finds a recompense for the pecuniary burdens consequent on that protectorate, in the apocryphal statement that "while California is sending, on an average, 160,000,000 francs in bullion yearly to New-York, and *while double this amount* may be obtained from Mexico, France and England have allowed the United States to appropriate to themselves that inexhaustible bank."

M. Dalloz, moreover, keeping straight before him the object of retaining Mexico as a dependency, does not shirk the question of maintaining a French army of protection. He tells the Opposition in the Legislative body, that it is even admitted by the Mexican Liberals that 100,000 bayonets can keep the country in order, so that he deems it a fair conclusion that the 25,000 French troops for which the treaty of April between the Emperor and Maximilian provides, will be sufficient for purposes of protection under the direction of "the party of order." In all this reasoning, the speaker does not seem to have taken once into account the organization of the Mexican army under the pseudo Emperor. This omission is surely a significant indication of the relative importance of the *rôles* to be played hereafter by the parties to the April treaty respectively. It is France first and France last in the speaker's view of the case. The position assigned to Maximilian barely comes up to that of a British Viceroy or a Spanish Captain-General. Mexico practically reverts, in short, to a colonial condition, if this interpreter of French ministerial views does not belie the policy of his master. And this prepares us for the rhetorical conclusion of the speech, that for all the indignities and losses France has suffered she chivalrously avenges herself "by regenerating the land in which she had suffered such grievous wrongs, by renewing her protection over another Constantinople in a hemisphere which seemed on the point of being absorbed *by the selfish policy of the Monroe doctrine*, and by breaking down that Chinese wall by which rival races sought to separate the New World from the Old." Yes, yes.

The portion of the debate in the *Corps Legislatif*, which we publish in other columns, will serve further to illustrate the theory that Mexico is expected practically to become a vice-royalty of France. M. Rouher, it is true, bearing official responsibility, is more careful than M. Dalloz to extend some recognition to Maximilian in his assumed character of Emperor; but the burden of the Minister's story is, after all, the prospective value of Mexico as a dependent member of the Empire of France.

Harboring Privateers.—The opposition offered by the Palmerston Government to Mr. Baring's motion in the House of Commons, relative to the admission of the pirate *Georgia* into the Mersey, presents no new principle in the policy heretofore pursued by Lord Russell. The *bona fides* of Mr. Baring in bringing forward the case for Parliamentary discussion, is probably not open to question. But there have been numerous occasions, in the earlier stages of the war, when such a motion might have been offered with more practical effect. The *Alabama*, for instance, not only provisioning and refitting at the Cape, but actually taking a captured prize there for *outfit* as a pirate, offered a far more flagrant case for protest than the reappearance of the *Georgia* in the Mersey. And we must also remind our readers that on all party questions proper in the House of Commons, Mr. Baring's vote goes to sustain those political leaders who defend and applaud the Lairds—the very head and front of the pirate interest in England. It will be cheerfully admitted that Mr. Baring, as a private member of Parliament, has been careful not to follow his party into the slough of rebel intrigue which surrounds the Carleton Club. But were Mr. Baring's party leaders in power, the "neutrality" of England, dubious and uncertain as it may sometimes be called now, would be shortly found to relax in favor of the rebels to an extent that would render war with this country all but an assured result. Mr. Cobden naturally takes ground with Mr. Baring on the side of international equity; but Mr. Cobden would barely venture to give a vote, however much in accordance with his conviction of what is due to this country, that might lead to an immediate overthrow of the men now in power. Low as may be his estimate of Lord Russell's neutrality views, Mr. Cobden knows too much to invite a party *coup d'état* which would restore Malmesbury to the Foreign Office and Derby to the Treasury. The position, then, as far as American interests are concerned, seems to give no immediate token of a change either in national policy or party leadership.

Capt. Le Fort.

In the battle of Friday last, fell this brave and gallant officer, while leading his men in the thickest of the combat. He was pierced by three balls and instantly expired.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he joined the first company, Seventh Regiment National Guard, and proceeded with that regiment to Washington, under the first call for troops. After remaining there until the regiment was relieved from duty, he returned with it to this City, and immediately after was commissioned as Adjutant of the Fourth Excelsior, generally known as the Second Fire Zouaves. Two months later, this regiment being complete, was ordered to Washington, and there assigned to the division commanded by Gen. Hooker, on the Lower Potomac. During the four or five months of inactive service, his zeal, fidelity, and energy, as a disciplinarian, won for him the highest praise of his superior officers. On the reconnoissance to Stafford Court-house, the first fight the picket men of the Excelsior were engaged in, Gen. Sickles, having a high appreciation of his qualities as a soldier, made him his aid-de-camp. Before embarking for the Peninsula, he was promoted to a captaincy, and took command of company D. He distinguished himself in the numerous battles on the Peninsula, likewise in those in front of Washington under Pope, and at Fredericksburgh under Burnside. At Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh he won fresh laurels. At the latter battle he was acting as Inspector-General under Col. W. R. Brewster, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. In following the retreat of Lee's army, he was again conspicuous for noble daring at the battle of Wapping Heights, and honorably mentioned in the different official reports of his commanding officers. Although having had many narrow escapes, he was never seriously wounded up to this period. He passed through the eight days' battles in the Wilderness in safety, but met his death as before mentioned, on the advance of Friday.

Few soldiers leave a brighter legacy to their posterity. He was an active participant in nearly forty engagements during the three years of arduous service. He was repeatedly offered promotion during this time in other regiments, but he preferred remaining a simple Captain in the Fourth Excelsior. His patriotism was of the purest type, and he deserves a high place in the list of his country's martyrs.

Capt. Le Fort was a native of this City, thirty-six years of age. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his irreparable loss. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Hamson-street and Tompkins-place, Brooklyn.

Niblo's Saloon.—Miss Clara Fisher, the little cantatrice, who was so very favorably received in New-Orleans, will make her first appearance in New-York at the Grand Concert to be given at the above Saloon this evening. Miss Fisher will be supported by Messrs. George Simpson, tenor, and Mr. J. R. Thomas, baritone.

Meeting of State Associated Press.—The New-York State Press Association are to meet at the Astor House to-morrow, (Friday.) This association is composed of all the leading newspaper editors of the State, outside the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, May 25.

A MISCHIEVOUS REPORT CORRECTED.

A telegram in a New-York paper, to-day, makes Mr. Chase denounce the suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and the extradition of Arguelles, in a Cabinet meeting yesterday. Mr. Chase was not even at the meeting, and on being questioned about the report this morning, said that he was not even aware that the subject had been discussed by the Cabinet.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, May 25.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Bank of New-Orleans, praying to be released from the tax on a certain portion of its circulation, issued in payment of deposits made with them of Confederate bonds. They represent that during the occupation of the City of New-Orleans by the Confederates, they were forced to take such funds on deposit, but with the understanding that they should repay in like currency; but after the occupation by Gen. Butler he compelled them to pay out in gold and silver or their own currency, which latter was issued to the amount of a million of dollars for the purpose. They ask the withholding of the tax under the National Bank Law until they have an opportunity of testing the legality of the matter.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. Sumner, Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, reported the House bill with an amendment, substituting therefor the Senate bill. Ordered to be printed.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. Morgan, of New-York, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to prevent the discharge of drafted persons by the payment of commutation, with an amendment which provides that the provision of the bill shall not prevent the actual furnishing of substitutes. Boards of Enrollment must make drafts of the required number and fifty per cent. in addition. Notice may be served in ten days or at any time within six months.

APPOINTMENTS WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered the following joint resolution:

Whereas, A large corps have been and are now being organized in the military service of the United States without the advice and consent of the Senate; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia be and they hereby are directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to the Senate requiring that all appointments in the service aforesaid hereafter made, or which may hereafter be made, shall have the consent and advice of the Senate, as provided by the law in other cases, and that commissions of all officers not receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to their nomination will expire with the present session of Congress.

Mr. Sprague said that in the Negro and Invalid Corps, the Government were appointing officers without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) remarked that a bill was now in preparation for the reorganization of the Invalid Corps, and good progress had been made upon it. He hoped that the words "inquire into the expediency of" would be inserted in the resolution. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

COLORADO STATE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to amend the act to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government. Objected to and laid over.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The House bill making an appropriation of $928,000, as an award for damages incurred by persons suffering from the depredations of the Sioux Indians, was called up by Mr. Wilkinson, and passed.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill to increase the facilities for telegraph communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Idaho. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CENSUS IN 1865.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the taking of a census in 1865.

THE BANK BILL.

A message was received from the House announcing its non-concurrence in the Senate's amendments to the Bank Bill.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) the Senate adhered to its amendment, and a Committee of Conference was ordered to be appointed by the Chair to meet that of the House.

THE CASE OF THE SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Union,) moved that the usual oath be administered to the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Fishback.) He said the people of Arkansas, in 42 counties out of 54, had elected delegates to the State Convention. That convention made an amendment to the State Constitution abolishing Slavery, which the people of Arkansas ratified by a vote of 12,177 to 226 against, the whole vote of the State before seceding being 54,000. This convention provided for the election of State officers on the day the Constitution was adopted. The same number of votes were cast for members of the Legislature as before, and that Legislature, when it convened, elected Mr. Fishback.

In answer to Mr. Hale, Mr. Lane said that Mr. Fishback and Mr. Baxter were elected to fill the places of Messrs. Johnson and Sebastian, who were expelled.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Union,) would like to inquire under what authority the convention was held, and who directed the call for an election of its members, and under what authority the so-called Legislature of that State were elected. These were important inquiries at the present time.

Mr. Lane said the elections were made under the provisions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. The people met, as they had the right to do, and elected delegates to a State Convention.

Mr. Howard replied to Mr Lane briefly, controverting his arguments when, the further consideration of the matter was postponed.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill was taken up.

An amendment to the Senate Finance Committee's amendments to the bill, making the tax on a barrel of lager beer, ale, beer or other fermented liquors $1 25, instead of $1 50, was adopted.

The other amendments of the Finance Committee were agreed to as far as the reading of the bill had progressed in the Committee of the Whole.

NIGHT SESSIONS OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Union,) gave notice that after to-morrow he should move that the Senate have a night session after a recess from 4:30 to 7 P. M.

TRANSFERS FROM THE MILITARY TO THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, which was referred to the Naval Committee. It provides for the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service.

The Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, May 25.

DIVISION OF UNDISTRIBUTED BOOKS.

The House passed the joint resolution that the undistributed portion of books and documents purchased by each House, previous to the thirty-seventh Congress, and now deposited in the Interior Department and elsewhere, be distributed to the present members and delegates in Congress, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, the said books to be divided as equally as possible in number and value.

THE FRENCH-MEXICAN QUESTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker laid before the House the reply of President Lincoln to the resolution adopted yesterday, inclosing the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Dayton relative to the resolution adopted by the House against the invasion of Mexico by France.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives yesterday on the subject of the joint resolution of the 4th of last month, relative to Mexico, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, May 24, 1864.

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives yesterday, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any explanations given by the Government of the United States to the Government of France, respecting the sense and bearing of the joint resolution relative to Mexico, which passed the House of Representatives, unanimously, on the 4th of April, 1864, has the honor to lay before the President a copy of all the correspondence on file or on record in this department on the subject of the joint resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Department of State, Washington, May 24, 1864.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extract.]

Department of State, Washington, April 7, 1864.

Sir: I send you a copy of a resolution which passed the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. by a unanimous vote, and which declares the opposition of that body to a recognition of a monarchy in Mexico. Mr. Geofrey has lost no time in asking an explanation of this proceeding. It is hardly necessary, after what I have heretofore written, with perfect candor, for the information of France, to say that this resolution truly interprets the unanimous sentiment of the people of the United States in regard to Mexico. It is, however, another and a distinct question whether the United States would think it necessary or proper to express themselves in the form adopted by the House of Representatives at this time. This is a practical and merely executive question and the decision of it constitutionally belongs not to the House of Representatives, nor even to Congress, but to the President of the United States. You will, of course, take notice that the declaration made by the House of Representatives is in the form of a joint resolution, which, before it can acquire the character of a legislative act must receive first the concurrence of the Senate, and secondly the approval of the President of the United States, or in case of his dissent the renewed assent of both Houses of Congress, to be expressed by a majority of two-thirds of each body. While the President receives the declaration of the House of Representatives with the profound respect to which it is entitled as an exposition of its views upon a grave and important subject, he directs that you inform the Government of France that he does not at present contemplate any departure from the policy which this Government has hitherto pursued in regard to the war which exists between France and Mexico. It is hardly necessary to say that the proceeding of the House of Representatives was adopted upon suggestions arising within itself, and not upon any communication of the Executive Department; and that the French would be reasonably apprized of any change upon this subject which the President might at any future time think it proper to adopt.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

(No. 254—Extract.)

Paris, April 22, 1864.

Sir: I visited M Drouyn D'Lhuys yesterday, at the Department of Foreign Affairs. The first words he addressed to me, on entering the room, were, "Do you bring us peace, or bring us war?" I asked him to what he referred, and he said he referred more immediately to those resolutions recently passed by Congress in reference to the invasion of Mexico by the French, and to the establishment of Maximilian upon the throne of that country. I said to him in reply that I did not think France had a right to infer that we were about to make war against her on account of anything contained in those resolutions; that they embodied nothing more than had been constantly held out to the

French Government from the beginning; that I had always represented to the Government here, that any action upon their part interfering with the form of government in Mexico, would be looked upon with dissatisfaction in our country, and they could not expect us to be in haste to acknowledge a Monarchical Government built upon the foundation of a Republic which was our next neighbor; that I had reason to believe you had held the same language to the French Minister in the United States. This allegation he did not deny, but obviously received the resolutions in question as a serious step on our part; and I am told that the leading Secessionists here build largely upon these resolutions as a means of fomenting ill feeling between this country and some others and ourselves. Mr. MASON and his Secretary have gone to Brussels, to confer with Mr. DUDLEY MANN, who is their Commissioner at that place. Mr. SLIDELL, it is said, was to have gone to Austria, although he has not yet got off.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. L. DAYTON.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, etc.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract No. 461.]

PARIS, May 2, 1864.

SIR: Immediately upon the receipt of your dispatch, No. 525, I replied to M. DROUYN D'LHUYS for a special interview, which was granted for Saturday last. I then said that I knew that the French Government had felt some anxiety in respect to the resolution which had recently been passed by the House of Representatives in reference to Mexico, and inasmuch as I had just received a copy of that resolution, together with the views of the President of the United States, I begged, if agreeable, to read to him your dispatch in reference to the latter. To this he assented, and as the shortest and most satisfactory mode, following out my instructions, I read to him that entire portion of your dispatch which applies to this subject, stating at the same time that I thought it was a remarkable illustration of the frankness and straightforwardness of the President. When the reading was closed M. DROUYN D'LHUYS expressed his gratification, and after asking some questions in regard to the effect of laying a resolution upon the table in the Senate, the conversation terminated. The extreme sensitiveness which was manifested by the Government when the resolution of the House of Representatives was first brought to its knowledge, has to a considerable extent, at least, subsided. I am sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.

[No. 542. Extract.]

SIR: Your dispatch of April 22, No. 454, has been received. What you have said to M. DROUYN D'LHUYS, on the subject of the resolution of the House of Representatives concerning Mexico, as you have repeated it, is entirely approved. The resolution yet remains unacted upon in the Senate. Mr. CORWIN was to leave Vera Cruz on the 3d inst., under the leave of absence granted to him by this department on the 8th of August last. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 21, 1864.

[No. 561.]

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of May 2, (No. 461,) and to approve of your proceedings therein mentioned. We learn that Mr. CORWIN, our Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, is at Havana on his return to the United States, under leave of absence. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) moved that the correspondence be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The motion was adopted.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Army Bill, made a report, providing that in every case where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, that any regiment of infantry or cavalry, or battery of colored troops, have been enlisted or mustered into the service of the United States, under any authorized assurance given by any officer or agent of the United States, or by any Governor of any State under authority of the President or Secretary of War, such troops shall be paid the same as other troops of similar arms of the service for the period of service, counting from the date they were mustered into the service to the 1st of January, 1864; provided that this section shall not be construed to prevent the payment of other colored troops, *provided* it shall be their right under the law.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that before, when this question was under consideration by the House, they, by an overwhelming majority, provided that all colored troops should be allowed pay, &c., equal with white soldiers from the time of their enlistment and enrollment. The proposition now made would leave the whole question open to agitation. For one, he would rather lose the bill than violate the principle with those who had entered the service from patriotic, and not mercenary motives.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said by existing law all colored troops are, from the 1st of January last, to receive the same pay as white soldiers. The report of the Committee of Conference provides for paying colored troops who previously entered the service, the same as white troops, and who were promised equal compensation. To include all others, would make too heavy a drain upon the Treasury. The report did not prevent pay to others under similar circumstances, who are entitled to receive it. It involved the pay of colored soldiers prior to the 1st of January last.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) argued with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) that it would be better not to pass the bill at all than to do gross injustice to other patriotic colored men. All soldiers should be paid alike, without regard to color.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said the question was not whether we should pay colored troops the same as white troops. This law has been already decided to take place from Jan. 1. But now it was proposed to pay a class of black men who never had a right to the increased compensation anterior to that time. It would be a gratuity to give them what had never been given to white men. He did not propose to do for the former what he would not do for the latter.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) wanted to know what right the Secretary of War had to make any discrimination between those who had equally borne the perils of the war.

Mr. STEVENS said the Attorney-General had decided that the discrimination was unlawful, and that every black soldier was entitled to thirteen dollars per month.

Mr. THAYER said no sophistry could sustain such a discrimination.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) stated that when it was determined to employ negro troops, orders were sent to South Carolina, and to the Governor of Massachusetts to recruit them, with the assurance they should receive the same pay, rations, &c., as other troops. Subsequently the Solicitor of the War Department, after examining the act of July, 1862, decided that colored troops were entitled to receive only $10 a month, and in accordance with this an order was issued by the Secretary of War. The First South Carolina, and the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts were recruited, and notice was then given that they would be paid in conformity with the solicitor's construction of that law. Recently the President referred that decision to the Attorney-General, who has given his opinion that it was erroneous, and that the application of the ten dollars should be confined to laborers and others outside the actual military service. So, according to the Attorney-General, every colored soldier is entitled to the same pay as the white soldier. These Massachusetts regiments refused to receive the $10 per month, and claimed to be fully recognized as in the military service. One colored regiment from Pennsylvania had also refused to receive pay under similar circumstances. The First South Carolina was paid the $13 per month, but under the interpretation of the law as given by the Solicitor of the War Department, $3 per month were deducted from subsequent payments.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) would vote to adhere to the original action of the House, for the reason that the law authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, made no distinction of pay because of the difference of color.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) thought the House did not clearly appreciate the point of difference, which he explained; and he advocated the report of the Committee of Conference, which made no distinction between freedmen and slaves.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was opposed to employing black soldiers; but if he were like the majority of the House, he would scorn to make any discrimination as to pay. What right had the Secretary of War to promise one set of negro troops higher pay than others. He had no more right to do that than to seize the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, thus violating the freedom of the press and insulting the whole American people.

The House, by 25 against 121, rejected the report of the Committee of Conference, and, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, another conference was asked of the Senate.

MILITARY RAILROAD IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, authorizing the President to take measures for constructing a military railroad from the Valley of the Ohio to East Tennessee.

Mr. SCHENCK said the work was absolutely essential, and was so regarded by Gens. GRANT, BURNSIDE and FOSTER, and two other Generals had so represented to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) said no bill could be of more importance, and therefore required prompt action.

The consideration of the bill was fixed for Tuesday next.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The House took up the Reciprocity resolution.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Dem.,) advocated giving the required notice for the abrogation of the treaty, but at the same time making provision for a modification of its terms, through the agency of special commissioners.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Michigan, (Union,) was in favor of complete abrogation, as the treaty conferred no benefits in comparison with the existing evils.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) in his argument was for giving the notice as the treaty was clearly against us. We had been too much accustomed to throw ourselves into the power of Great Britain.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, (Dem.,) advocated the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Commerce, for the appointment of commissioners with a view to more perfect reciprocity. It was important to commerce that the best feelings should exist between the United States and the British Provinces.

The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Chaste as Ice and Pure as Snow.

The Fragrant Sozodont is a scientific composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums, its embalming or antiseptic property, and a delicate aromatic fragrance makes it really a toilet luxury, and a pleasure to use it, as it removes all disagreeable odors, even that of tobacco. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in their teeth, owing to the improper use of sweet and acid articles, which imperceptibly destroy them.

Sold by druggists throughout the country, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, 75 cents per bottle.

In Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints,

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford immediate relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing, and causing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure.

All of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are sold by HARROLD, RISLEY & TOMPKINS, No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson sts., and by Druggists generally.

Eleventh Hour.—Wait not until the 11th hour, but use Brandreth's Pills while the disease is weak, and the bodily powers comparatively strong, then one or two doses will restore your health. See B. BRANDRETH is on the government stamp, in white letters. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square, and by Druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair has had nearly fifty different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the genuine article, conceived by BURNETT.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Ladies' Light Colored Gaiters,
AT ONE DOLLAR A PAIR.
S. CANTRELL, 813 Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Radical Cure for Hernia or Rupture.

The defect heretofore existing in the construction of trusses has at last been overcome. This dangerous disease can now be cured POSITIVELY by using the new and celebrated WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, made entirely different in principle and action from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY; no pressure on the BACK or CORD, power made STRONGER or WEAKER at PLEASURE, sure to hold and cure, is comfortable, and will not get out of place.

FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, and is both EASY and EFFECTUAL. SHOULDER-BRACES unsurpassed. Pamphlets free.
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Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

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The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

To Gentlemen—We are retailing at wholesale prices, a large importation of Gossamer and Lace Cravats and Scarfs, comprising the latest novelties in all the new colors. Some very beautiful goods at 75 cents each!! Call at once. SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-burn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, 207 Centre st., and sold by Druggists generally. 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Moths.—No moth can breathe near a fabric saturated with CASWELL, MACK & CO'S Thanato-Seon. CASWELL, MACK & CO., under 5th-av. Hotel.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOWNE—MOULTON.—In Boston, on Tuesday, May 24, by Rev. Thomas Worcester, Mr. PHILIP H. BOWNE, of New-York, to Miss SARA H., daughter of the late Capt. Ephraim Moulton, of Bangor, Me.

BUMSTED—VAN REYNEGOM.—In Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday, May 24, by Right Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, Bishop of New-Jersey, Mr. JOSEPH H. BUMSTED, of Jersey City, to Miss FANNY VAN REYNEGOM, niece of Thomas Milnor, Esq., of Burlington.

CRAWFORD—GREIG.—On Tuesday, May 24, at the Summerfield M. E. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. John A. Roach, GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, of White Plains, to LUCRETIA GREIG, of Brooklyn.

PURDY—TRAVIS.—On Wednesday, May 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. S. Yocom, SOLOMON D. PURDY to ANN AUGUSTA TRAVIS, daughter of Elias W. Travis, all of Yorktown, Westchester County.

SANDS—LEWIS.—On Tuesday, April 26, in the English Church, Dresden, Mr. JOSHUA SANDS, son of Commodore Sands, U. S. Navy, to Mrs. L. LEWIS, of New-York.

SAMSON—CROLIUS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 25, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., GEORGE W. SAMSON to ARMENIA, daughter of William A. Crolius, Esq.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Wednesday morning, May 25, an infant son of Matthew E. and Eliza Baker.

BROWN.—At Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 24, at the house of her uncle, O. P. Wheeler, ALICE BEMISS BROWN, aged 15 years.

BUCHANAN.—At Derby, England, on Sunday, May 8, SUSANNAH, the beloved wife of Alexander Buchanan, and youngest daughter of Mr. William Cripps, of this City.

CRIPPS.—At Leicester, England, on Friday, May 6, in the 70th year of his age, JOSEPH, brother of Mr. Wm. Cripps, of this City.

COCHRANE.—On Wednesday, May 25, JOHN HENRY, eldest son of Samuel and Sarah Cochrane, aged 6 years, 8 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 585 8th-av., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ELY.—In New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, May 24, EUPHEMIA GRAHAM, wife of Jonathan S. Ely, and daughter of the late John G. Hicks.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 26th inst., at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., at 1½ o'clock.

HIGGINS.—On Monday, May 23, ELIZABETH A., daughter of the late John and Ann Higgins.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, John, George, Joseph and William C. Higgins, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 217 West 34th-st., near 7th-av., on Thursday, May 26, at 2½ o'clock.

HARRISON.—In Harlem, on Wednesday morning, May 25, after a short illness, JAMES L. HARRISON, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 2d-av. M. E. Church, corner of 119th st., Harlem, on Saturday, May 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HALL.—On Tuesday, May 24, GEORGE B. HALL, late Colonel of Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade, 71st N. Y. State Vols., and Colonel of 93d N. Y. State National Guards.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Ex-Mayor Geo. Hall, No. 37 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 24, ELIZA JANE, daughter of the late Wm. Glassey, and wife of Henry M. Lee, aged 32 years, 1 month and 28 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 77 Bridge-st.

MURDEN.—On Wednesday, May 25, at the residence of Philip Duffey, Fordham, Westchester County, ROBERT MURDEN, aged 58 years, of general debility.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

VAN ARSDALE.—On Wednesday, May 25, after a lingering and painful illness, ELIZA, wife of John Van Arsdale, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 38 East 21st-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

VAN SCHAICK.—In this City, on Saturday, May 21, CATHARINE AMELIA, daughter of the late Anthony and Gertrude Van Schaick, aged 51 years.

Her remains were interred at Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WARING.—MARY WARING, relict of Stephen Waring, of Greenwich, Conn., in the 88th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Congregational Church at Horseneck, Greenwich, Conn. The 11¼ A. M. accommodation train for New-Haven will convey passengers to the Greenwich Station in time for the services.

WICKES.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, May 24, ELIZA, wife of Van Wyck Wickes, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Dr. S. Wickes, are invited to attend her funeral services, at her late residence, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the railroad station upon the arrival of the 2 P. M. Morris and Essex train from New-York. Interment next day at Jamaica, L. I.

ZABRISKIE.—At Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday, May 24, of wounds received in battle, Col. ABRAM ZABRISKIE, of the 9th New-Jersey Vet. Vols., son of A. O. Zabriskie, Esq., of Jersey City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 349.—May 25, 1864.
56, 21, 4, 44, 32, 73, 1, 40, 29, 11, 14, 12.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 346.—May 25, 1864.
12, 20, 69, 70, 41, 49, 25, 44, 53, 66, 18, 37, 14, 52.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 249—May 25, 1864.
56, 76, 32, 75, 18, 43, 46, 51, 38, 3, 27, 44.
CLASS 250—May 25, 1864.
37, 11, 45, 42, 9, 21, 67, 58, 73, 53, 12, 71, 25, 35.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
ALECK & CO., Brokers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—FORTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
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Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this act shall be **BE REDEEMED IN COIN,** at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption, **FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. As these Bonds, by act of Congress, are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21 was

$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

MAY 23, 1864.

This bank has a cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and will commence business in its new banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., on THIS DAY, May 25, 1864.

We invite accounts and will discount business paper and receive all National Bank bills at par, and make collections throughout the United States and Canada at the lowest rates. Uncurrent money will be received on deposit, deducting for Eastern one-tenth per cent. and for State one-fourth per cent.

This bank will have a large deposit from country banks, and is Fiscal Agent for the United States and depositary of public moneys, and will receive subscriptions for the

10-40 LOAN,

and allow one-eighth per cent. discount.

We are sure you will find our Institution one of the most agreeable and advantageous places to do business in this City.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

H. M. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, Auctioneers, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.
THOS. A. VYSE, JR., of Vyse & Sons, Importers, Nos. 374 and 380 Broadway.
GEO. A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., Importers Dry Goods, No. 81 Franklin-st.
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GEO. A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.
SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Constable & Arnold, Attorneys, No. 18 Wall-st.
CHAS. MINZESHEIMER, of Minzesheimer Bros., Manufacturers Shirts, No. 377 Broadway.
J. O. WHITEHOUSE, Shoe Manufacturer, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Nevell & Smith, Silks, &c., No. 333 Broadway.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT NOVEL,

HAUNTED HEARTS,

By the author of "The Lamplighter,"

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AND
BOSTON
THIS DAY.

Sold by all principal booksellers and newsmen in this country and Canada.

IMPORTANT!
THE ROUND TABLE,
FOR THIS WEEK IS NOW READY.
CONTENTS:

A Look into the Future,
Effect of the War on Our Textile Industries.
The Forger of the Proclamation.
Progress of the Campaign.
Our Foreign Population.
American Coins.
Look to Your Name.
Homes of New-England Authors.
Wanted—An American Soyer.
A Castle in Spain: A Poem.
A College for Syria.

REVIEWS.

Strauss' Life of Jesus.
Mr. Raymond's New Book.

THE LIBRARY TABLE.

Nineteen Beautiful Years.
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ART AND LITERARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.
PRICE TEN CENTS A COPY.
American News Company Agents for the trade.

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GOV. RAYMOND'S HISTORY
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PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION
Will be ready
ON
MONDAY, MAY 30,
When all back orders will be supplied.
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2 vols crown 8vo, 1,330 pages, with Steel Portraits, Price, $5.

This is much more than an absorbingly interesting biography. It is full of the history of the events, and of pictures of the manners and customs of the times of the Revolution; presented so clearly and fascinatingly that the reader cannot but be at once instructed and delighted. Those who have read Mr. Parton's previous works and know his singular powers of investigation and narration, and who consider what Franklin was, the times in which he lived so long, and the many important events he influenced, who remember his geniality and versality, will not find it difficult to believe that these volumes possess an interest almost unequaled.

Mr. Parton has given more than two years of indefatigable labor to this work before he commenced the preparation of his recently published "Gen. Butler in New-Orleans," and the publishers, who have been witnesses of the industry and enthusiasm with which he has pursued his labors, and who have the best reasons for knowing how highly his previous works have been appreciated by the public, confidently believe that this LIFE AND TIMES OF BEN. FRANKLIN will prove to be one of the most interesting and valuable biographies ever published.

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OF THE GREAT STORY,
By the authoress of "The Lamplighter."
HAUNTED HEARTS.

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DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT.

A splendid new book by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES, whose excellent novels are sought after and read throughout the land with such delight.

Elegantly printed and bound in cloth, uniform with her other popular works; price, $1 50 each.

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***Next week will be ready, HOTSPUR, a new novel by the author of "Lulu." OUT IN THE WORLD, a new novel by T. S. ARTHUR. A WOMAN'S PHILOSOPHY OF WOMAN, an answer to "Michelet's Love."

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FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
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Address Dr. SENFORD, Box 4,652 New-York Post-office.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

TWELVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS!

It having been determined that the City of New-York is deficient only TWELVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN men, in its quota under the President's call for 200,000 men, the Draft has been postponed for a few days, in order to enable the filling of the quota, if possible, by volunteering.

The County Volunteer Committee now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this County to aid them in raising the Twelve Hundred and Seventeen Men needed, and thus save the County from the misfortune of a Draft.

The County Volunteer Committee will pay the following bounties until further notice:

FOR ARMY RECRUITS..........$300
FOR MARINES..........300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR THREE YEARS...300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS.....200
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR ONE YEAR......100

A County premium of $10 will also be paid for bringing an army recruit to this office, in addition to the Government premium of $10, and a County premium of $20 will be paid for bringing a naval recruit.

Let the citizens of New-York make one grand and final rally to save us from the impending draft.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

DEVLIN & CO.
SPRING STYLES
NOW READY.
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

SPRING.

My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

THE RETAIL PRICES OF CEDAR CAMPHOR, cheapest and best for Moths, are, single parcels, $1 50; family package of six, $8. Sold by Druggists, town and country. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Manufacturers, Boston.

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LIFE FOR THE HAIR,

Restores Gray Hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. Keeps the head clean, cool and healthy. It is a DELIGHTFUL HAIR-DRESSING, by the use of which it cannot fall out, or have a gray hair on your head. All are invited to examine this WONDERFUL TRIUMPH of SCIENCE for beauty and health for the hair. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.
Consultation in treatment of the Hair, free.
Price $1 per bottle, or $5 per box of six bottles.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
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Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
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A BOLD STROKE.—TO GENTLEMEN.—WE have just opened a large importation of LACE AND GOSSAMER CRAVATS, which were received too late for the wholesale trade, and which we are anxious to close out at once, and now offer the entire lot AT RETAIL, at prices vastly below the usual rates.

One case of very beautiful cravats in all the new colors, the price of which has been $1 25, we shall close out at 75 cents each. All persons in want of really elegant Summer Cravats and Scarfs, should call at once on
F. F. SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 BROADWAY.
Large store corner of White-st.

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THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE.
They are
SUBSTANTIAL, ECONOMICAL
in the consumption of coal, and
SURE BAKERS.
Put up and warranted by
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
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Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.
One block from Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.—The members of Company A are hereby ordered to assemble at the Regimental Armory, in full fatigue, on THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., to parade as escort to the remains of their late comrade, Capt. GEORGE LE FORT, who was killed on Friday, the 20th inst., at the head of his command, during the late battles in Virginia.

The members of the regiment are invited to parade with us on this occasion.

By order of
Capt. W. F. BENSEL.
P. J. BOGERT, Orderly.

CROTON HOSE, ALL SIZES, FOR SALE
AT
GOODYEAR'S, No. 205 BROADWAY.

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WINES, NECTAR BOURBON, &c.

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$4,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.R.	107
500	U. S. 6s,5-20s,C Small	107
10,000	do	106⅞
60,000	do	107
20,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl.	111
23,000	U. S. 6s.1-yr.C.	98¼
40,000	do	98⅜
1,000	North C. St. 6s.	86
12,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	77½
20,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	54
12,000	do	54⅝
50,000	do	54½
5,000	O. & M. Pref. C	91
1,000	E. 4th M. Bs	118
3,000	Alton & T.H.,2d M. Pref.	98
2,000	C. &N.W.1st M.	94½
1,000	do	94½
5,000	Han. & St.J. R. 1st M.	100
2,000	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 1st Mort.	115
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	118
5,000	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 2d M.	113
5,000	At. & G. W. 1st M Ohio Div.	100
1,000	Chic.&Alt.In.B.	94
10,000	Am. Gold	184⅞
10,000	do	184¾
11	Bank State N. Y.	110
10	Ocean Bank	100
200	Cum. Coal Prf.	74
200	do b3	74½
200	Canton Co.	43⅝
10	Penn. Coal Co.	210
200	Quick.Min.Co.	79
2800	do	80
100	do	79¾
100	do	79⅞
6	Minn. Mining Co.	60
200	do	58
250	do	56
200	Copake Iron M.	11¾
50	Wyom. Vl.C'lCo.	68
300	do	65
300	Chi., B. & Q. R.	129
100	Alt. & T. H. R.	66⅞
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	117
100	Mariposa M. Co.	43
100	do	43½
350	do	43⅝
400	do	43¾
1000	do	44
200	Saginaw Land and Mineral Co.	5
200	Canada Cop. Co.	5
50	Pacific Mail	235
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	133¾
500	do	133⅝
300	Erie R.	116
200	do	115⅞
400	do b15	116⅛
100	Erie Pref.	108¾
100	Hud. R. R.	148
350	do	148¼
2000	Hud. R.R.Scrip.	94
400	Harlem R.	281
200	do s10	280
800	Reading R.	146⅝
500	do	146
200	Mich. Cen. R.	146
100	do	145¾
1000	M. S. &N. I.R.	100¼
200	do	100⅜
100	do b5	100⅜
100	Ill. Cen. Scrip. b3	132⅝
300	do	132¼
100	do s10	132
10,000	Ill. Cen. C.B.S.	132
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	115¾
500	do	115⅝
200	do b10	116
100	do	115¾
18	Cle., Col. & Cin. R	167
400	Gal. & Chi. R.	136
300	do	136⅜
300	do b10	137
100	do b10	136⅝
100	do	136¼
50	Cle. & Tol. R.	150
200	do	149
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	116⅜
25	do	116
1000	Chic. & N. W.	63
200	do b30	63⅝
100	do b10	63⅝
100	do s30	62⅛
100	do s30	63
300	Chic.&N.W.Pref.	90
100	do	90⅛

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$8,000	U. S. 6s,'81...C	114⅝
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C	107⅛
59,500	do	107¼
1,000	U.S. 6s.1-yrC..	98¼
1,000	Mo. State 6s	70⅝
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	55
35,000	do	55⅛
15,000	do	55⅛
200	Canton Co	43⅝
100	do	43¼
100	do b30	44
200	Cum. Coal Prf.	75½
100	do b10	76
300	Quick. M. Co	83⅛
1000	do	83
300	do	82⅝
300	do	82½
200	Pacific M. S. Co	235
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	134
400	Erie R.	115⅞
1600	do	115⅝
100	do s30	115⅝
50	Erie R. Pref.	109
1000	Hud. R. R.	147
200	Tol.& Wab. R.	71
500	Reading R.	145
500	do	144¾
300	Mich. Cen. R.	145⅛
100	do	145
100	M. S. & N. I.R. b10	100⅜
100	do b10	100¼
700	do	99⅞
500	Chic. & N.W.R.	63⅝
100	do	63⅜
300	Ill. Cen. R Scrip.	131⅛
600	do	131
100	do s30	131
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	115⅛
2000	do	115
100	Galena & Chi. R.	136
200	Cle. & Tol. R.	149
700	do	149⅛
300	Chi. & R. I.	116⅛
100	do b10	116⅝
100	do	116⅛
300	do	116
19	Ch. B. & Quin	128
100	do	129
100	P., F. W. & Chi.	117
200	do	117⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N.Y. Cen.R.	134
100	do	133⅞
600	Erie R.	116
50	do b10	116
100	do b3	116
200	do c	116
200	Hud. River R.	147⅛
200	do b10	147⅛
200	M. S.& N. I.	100⅛
100	do s3	100⅛
300	do c	100⅜
100	do	100⅛
100	do c	100⅜
300	Clev. & Pitts.	115⅞
200	do	116
200	do	115⅞
600	Ill. Cen. R.	132
100	Chi. & R. I.	116⅝
200	do c	116⅛
200	do	116⅛
500	Gal. & Chic. R.	136
200	Chi. & N. W. s3	63⅛
200	do	63⅝
200	do s30	63⅜
200	do	63⅜
200	Chi.&N.W.Pref.	90
600	Canada Cop. Co.	3½
300	P., Ft.W.& Chi..c	117
100	do	117
15,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	54½
10,000	do	54⅝
20,000	do	55
5,000	do	55⅛
200	Toledo & Wab R..	71½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	76¼
100	do	76
400	do b3	76
100	Quick. Min. Co.	82
1300	do	82¼
800	do	82
100	do	83
500	do c	83⅛
900	do b3	83
100	do	83
100	do c	83
100	do	83¼
300	do b15	84
300	Mariposa Min.	45¼
100	do	45
100	do	44⅝
100	do	44⅛
200	do b3	44⅛
200	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	13
100	Copake Iron	11¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie R	115⅝
200	do b3	115⅝
100	do s3	115⅞
150	Hudson Riv. R.	146⅝
100	do b3	146⅛
100	do s3	146⅝
300	do	146⅛
100	do b3	146⅛
50	Mich. Cen	145⅛
200	do	144⅛
200	M.S.&N.I.R.	100⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	131
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	115⅛
100	Chic. & R. I. R. s3	116
500	Chi. & N. W. R.	63⅛
300	do	63⅜
200	do	64
200	do s3	64
300	Mil.&P.DuC.R.	70
100	P., Ft. W. & C. b10	117⅛
100	do	117⅛
200	Tol. & Wab. R. s3	71
30,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	55⅛
15,000	do	55⅜
35,000	do b3	55⅛
200	Cum. Coal	75
200	do	74⅞
600	Quicksil. M. Co.	82⅛
200	do b3	82⅝
100	do	82⅛
100	do s3	82⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co. s3	47
500	do	47⅛
200	do s3	47⅛
300	do	47⅜
100	do b3	47⅝
400	do	48
200	do b3	48

WEDNESDAY, May 25—P. M.

After the Boston steamer mail of last night, there is less excitement in the Exchange market and the price of Gold to-day is much the same as yesterday, 184¾@185 ₩ cent. The military news in the morning papers was generally regarded on the Street as favorable to Gen. GRANT'S movement, and the subsequent rumors of the day made no change in this feeling up to the close of the market for Gold and Stocks. The demand for Money from the Brokers was on a considerable scale, and the rate, as the rule, 6 ₩ cent. The employment for Money on the Stock Exchange is not large. The mercantile demand, in some quarters, is rather better.

There is a good inquiry for Government Stocks at steady prices. The 5-20 years 6 ₩ cents are the favorites for transmission to Europe, and some considerable parcels have been taken within a day or two for this object. The Railway list is scarcely as steady as on Tuesday, and there is a manifest absence of speculative buoyancy. The actual printed sales, it will be noted, are scarcely equal to one-half the volume of business earlier in the season. The upward movement in Quicksilver shares continued to-day, and the advance in Mariposa Gold was well supported.

At the Second Board the Railway Shares were generally weak. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the same hour on Tuesday:

	Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	106¾	107
N. Y. Central	134½	134
Erie	116¼	115⅞
Erie Preferred	108⅜	108¼
Hudson	148⅜	146½
Pacific Mail	234	234½
Canton	43½	43
Treas. Cer., new	98¼	98⅜
Toledo	150⅛	149½
Northwest	64½	64
Ohio & M. Certfs	52	55⅜
Mich. Central	146½	145
Mich. Southern	100¾	100
Mich. Guarant'd	143	142
Illinois Cen	132¼	131
Pittsburgh	116⅜	115¼
Fort Wayne	117¾	117½
Rock Island	117¼	116¼
Galena	136½	136
Reading	146½	144
Quicksilver	79¼	82¾
Cum'land Coal	73¾	74¾
Mariposa	44	48

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115
Merchants'	114½
Mechanics'	112
America	136
Phœnix	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	125
Merchants' Exchange	102
State of New-York	110
Commerce	114
Ocean	99¾
American Exchange	116
Chatham	110
Bank of the Rep.	104
Bank of N. America	108
Hanover	106
People's	108
Grocers'	111
Shoe & Leather	107
Continental	103
St. Nicholas	100
Marine	151
Commonwealth	107
Atlantic	100
Park	135
Manuf. & Merchants'	102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	110
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	105
N. Y. C. subscription	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103
Erie 3ds, '83	118
Erie 4ths, '80	118
Erie 5ths, '88	118
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts '77	112
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	116
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85	123
Hud. R. Bonds	105
Har. 1sts '69 and '73	110
Harlem 3ds '68	105
Mich. C. '69 & '73	125
Mich. C. new 1sts	130½
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	126
Mich. S. 2ds	100
N. Ind. and Gosh. L.	103
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	113
Ill. Central 7s	120
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	98
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	86
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	94½
Chi. & N. W. 2ds	100
Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Han. & St. Jo. 2ds	100
Del., L. & W. 1sts	115
Del. L & W. 2ds	115
Tol. & Wab. 1sts	113
Tol. & Wab. ext.	103
Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85
Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	115
Gal. & Chi. extended	116
Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Chi. & Tol. S. F.	116
N. J. C. 1sts	103
Pitts. Ft. W.& C. 1sts	118
Pitts.. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	112
Pitts. Ft. W & C. 3ds	96
Chi. & Pitts. 3ds	104
Chi. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Mis. & M. L. G.	65½
Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105
Chi. & Alt. Income	93
Chi. & Alt. S. F.	99
Atlantic & G. W.	100

The Fourth National Bank of this City, reports as follows, as on 18th May:

To Capital	$5,000,000
Government Deposits	699,103
Other Deposits	3,915,605
Profits written up	48,165
Total	$9,662,874
U. S. Stocks at par	$2,523,883
Demand Loans	2,316,154
Legal Tenders	4,488,094
Loans and Discounts	285,954
In City Banks	20,369
Expenses and Furniture	28,420
	$9,662,874

The demand for the smaller denominations of the 10-40 U. S. Bonds is quite active. For a few days last week the supply for immediate delivery was exhausted, in this market, but the First National Bank, we understand, is again in the free receipt of the $50s, $100s and $500s from Washington, and applicants can now be accommodated without delay. The first coupon attached can be made regular by paying the back interest to March 1, at the rate of 150 ₩ cent. for this fraction of the Gold interest.

The amendment to the National Banking Bill adopted by the Senate, and concurred in yesterday by the House of Representatives, virtually admits the Bank of Commerce in New-York, with its large capital of $10,000,000, and its surplus of 30 ₩ cent.—including current premiums on the United States Stocks and Gold held for account of the Bank—into the National system, without change in its present articles of association. We have reason to believe that this privilege will be availed of by the Bank at an early day after the bill becomes the law.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer is as follows: Total receipts, $434,417,98, including for Customs, $164,000; Payments, $1,920,495 34; Balance, $21,994,647 50, Ten-forties, $104,350.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

This Bank has now on hand, for immediate delivery, an ample supply of U. S. 10.40 Bonds, with Coupons from March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 25, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 105 bbls. Ashes, 11,338 bbls. Flour, 174 bbls. Corn Meal, 141,159 bushels Wheat, 22,389 bushels Corn, 96,693 bushels Oats, 22,100 bushels Malt, 3,378 packages Provisions, and 663 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in demand; sales 30 bbls. at $9 75 for Pots and $12@$12 50, nominally, for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet at irregular prices. We quote Java at 49c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@43c.; Rio at 42c.@44½c.; St. Domingo at 36½c.@37c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at much higher and rising prices. Middlings, $1@$1 06 ₩ lb., showing an advance of 17c.@20c. ₩ lb. within a week. Sales and resales since our last, 1,850 bales. Week's receipts, 5,200 bales; sales and resales, 10,300 bales; exports, 2,562 bales, including 2,517 bales (valued at $861,242) to Liverpool.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand and quoted very firm. Sales since our last, 16,350 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 20: poor to choice Extra State at $7 25@$7 75, chiefly $7 35@$7 50, including 2,000 bbls. deliverable in the first half of June, seller's option, at $7 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 85, chiefly at $7 60@$7 70 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00@$7 20
Extra State	7 25@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 50@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 90@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 75@11 00

Southern Flour is improving; sales since our last 1,200 bbls., at $7 60@$8 05 for poor to good; $8 10@$11 for fancy to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers; sales 750 bbls. Extra, at $7 30@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $5 50@$7 ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn continues in good request at $6 75 for Jersey, and $7@$7 25 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Total sales, 600 bbls. Also, 30 puncheons Brandywine, at $32 50.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in good demand, in part to arrive, at full prices for desirable lots. Sales have been made since our last of 165,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan at $1 85@$1 86, Amber Western at $1 75@$1 78, Red Western at $1 68@$1 73, Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 64@$1 65, Milwaukee Club at $1 62@$1 65, Chicago Spring at $1 61@$1 65, Red State $1 73 ₩ bush. Corn is dull and nominal at $1 50 (nominally) for Old, and $1 40@$1 41 for poor New Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 84c.@86c., Western at 85½c.@86½c., cash, State at 85c.@86½c., cash, ₩ bushel. Canadian Peas, $1 23@$1 25, Medium Beans, $2 62½. Barley is quiet at former rates; 1,000 bushels Canada East were sold at $1 35. Malt is inactive at $1 58@$1 62½ ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at $1 45@$1 65 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request at 15c.@30c. for common to very choice ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are selling, in lots, at $1 85 ₩ thousand.

LUMBER—Is in moderate demand, and quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, partly for future delivery, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 9,600 bbls., at $30@$30 25 for New Mess; $31 50@$32 for July, buyer's option; $27 50@$28 25 for Old Mess, and $28 50 for June, buyer's option; $28@$28 50 for Prime Mess, $28 50@$29 50 for Thin Mess, and $23 75@$25 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut meats are in limited request, at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 11¼c.@12c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales, 50 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet, at 12¾c.@14½c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Lard is advancing; sales since our last, 3,900 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13¾c.@14¼c., the latter an extreme, ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request and buoyant; sales, 450 bbls., at $19@$20 50 for Extra Mess; $15@$18 50 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 34c.@41c. for poor to choice State; 28c.@37c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in quiet demand, at 12c.@17c. ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales, 4,100 bushels Turk's Island, on private terms.

SPICES—Are in moderate demand, at steady prices.

SUGARS—Have been in lively request, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 1,400 hhds., including New-Orleans at 17½c.@18½c.; Porto Rico at 18c.@19c.; Cuba at 16c.@18c., and 750 boxes Havana at 17c.@18c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 18c.@24c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 470,000 lbs., at 13¾c.@14¼c., the latter rate for choice City, ₩ lb. The week's business, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus; "The market during the past week has been quite firm. On Wednesday the transactions in Prime Rendered were effected at 13¾c., and we note some extra quality (favorite brands) being sold at 14c., but this was an extreme rate which was not obtained for the general run of the market. The inquiry for prime lots has been quite large, and owing to the bareness of that grade shippers have not been able to fill their orders. The arrivals of Tallow, during the week have been very small from all points. The demand for home use has been unusually good for the season. Yesterday the market was quiet, and few sales were effected, so we quote the market firm and prices nominal. To-day the demand for export has been fair, and 13¾c. has been paid for straight lots on the spot. In Grease there has been more doing. We quote hard white Grease at 12c. to 12½c.; yellow, 11¾c. At the close the market was firm, but rather quiet. Prime Eastern and Western in hhds. we quote 13⅝c. to 13¾c. Holders are not offering much for sale. The amount of Tallow rendered in this City during the present time is very limited. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11½c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9½c.; 1862, 8¾c.; 1863, 11½c. ₩ lb."

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand and steady. Sales since our last, 141 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@28c.; and 72 cases Seed Leaf at 22c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $1 25@$1 26 for State, and $1 27@$1 28 for Western, ₩ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active today, owing in part to the increased firmness of ship owners. The total number of vessels, of all classes, in port, was 671. For Liverpool, the engagements included 900 bbls. Flour (reported) at 1s. 3d.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d.@7d., in bulk and bags; 75 bales Tow at ½d.; 200 tons Provisions and Tallow at 20s. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d.; 17 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 14,600 bushels Wheat at 8d.; 50 bxs. Bacon and 30 tcs. Lard at 60s. For Bremen, 150 bbls. Oil at 2c. ₩ gallon; 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. ₩ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, a cargo of Provisions at ½c. ₩ lb. For Gibraltar and Genoa, an Italian bark with an assorted cargo, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 25.

FLOUR dull, but steady, at $7@$7 25; Extras, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 80; White, $1 95@$2. CORN dull and unsettled; Yellow, $1 37@$1 40. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $28 50. PETROLEUM firm; Refined in bond, 59c.; do. free, 64c.@66c.; Crude, 36c. COTTON buoyant; Middlings, 95c.@96c. WHISKY dull and unsettled, at $1 30.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 24.

FLOUR firm, buyers not plenty. Small sales choice Superfine, $6 25; extra, $6 80@$6 90. WHEAT firm, prices favor buyers. Strictly prime, $1 65@$1 68. CORN declined 5c.@8c. Mixed, $1 22@$1 23; old Yellow and White, $1 21@$1 25. OATS lower, 92c.@93c. WHISKY dull and lower, $1 15@$1 17. COTTON buoyant and higher, Middling, 87c. Receipts, 499 bales.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of London	May 28	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	June 4	New-York	Liverpool
America	June 4	New-York	Southampton
Caledonia	June 5	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool
London	June 8	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	June 11	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	June 15	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	June 18	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New-York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	May 25	Southampton	New-York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New-York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star	May 28	New-York	New-Orleans.
Locust Point	June 4	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Hibernian*, will close in this City on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

BY ORDER OF
GERARD M. STEVENS, Referee.

SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Harlem Railroad Depot, Mott Haven, a most attractive country seat, situated on the Sound, and about two miles from Harlem Bridge, and adjoining the residence of the late B. M. Whitlock. The grounds, consisting of about 13 acres, are tastefully and appropriately laid out. The shore line is about 700 feet, with water grant in front from the State, and a substantial stone dock. The mansion, which commands a fine view, is a two-story and attic double house, in beautiful order, with all the improvements and conveniences of the best City residence. The stables are ample, and all the outbuildings are first-class. In point of accessibility, style, comfort and prospective value (being on the line of 150th-st., New-York,) this is regarded as one of the most desirable places now in the market.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE,

A country place containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the city limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high; has water billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars inquire of
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 25 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN OLD FAMILY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson at Rhinebeck, known on map of the river as Clifton Point, three hours from New-York by rail, one of the most beautiful and productive country seats on the Hudson, containing 174 acres, highly cultivated, well underdrained, nearly half mile of river front, good landing, deep water, and water grant whole front to channel, affording one of the best situations on the river for an ice establishment; mansion large, thoroughly built, built of best materials, mostly new, large piazza, 70x12; views of the river extensive, mountain scenery imposing, lawns and walks beautiful, shade trees in abundance, fruit in great variety, garden unsurpassed, situation eminently healthy. Large part of purchase may remain on mortgage. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SUMMER HOTEL AT STAMFORD, Conn., situate on Henry-st., midway between the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot and the steamboat landing, about eighty rods from either. The premises consist of about two acres of land, with a large three-story and basement house, capable of accommodating some eighty boarders, built expressly for the business; good barn, abundance of fruit trees, &c. In accessibility, health and beautiful drives, Stamford is not surpassed by any place in the vicinity of New-York. For price and more full particulars, apply to E. A. QUINTARD, No. 9 Pine-st., or to MULLER, WILKENS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 800 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st. Room No. 22.
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A villa residence, consisting of about 7 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, cherries, pears, peaches, apples, grapes, and a large variety of small fruit; on the premises are a commodious dwelling, containing 14 rooms, a large barn and a covered cellar; the property is located directly on the river, and can be divided into three handsome building sites. For particulars, or to see the premises, inquire of G. HOPKINS, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room No. 2, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE at auction, on FRIDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., 152 acres, splendidly located at Verplanck's Point, on the Hudson, with over ¾ mile front on the river; easy of access by rail and steamboat, and very desirable for one or more gentlemen's country seats. For further information, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 77 Cedar-st., or E. G. LOCKE, No. 20 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Flatbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City railroad cars passing the premises, also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars inquire of
JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country seat—a very fine house, (cost over $12,000 to build,) has all the modern improvements, bath, water-closet, &c., with five acres of land, a large amount of fruit—200 apple trees, near the depot, and fine view of the Sound. Will be sold a bargain, as the owner is removing to the West. Immediate possession given; furniture, gas fixtures, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av., New-York.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, exchange or to let, 30 miles up the Hudson River, three-fourths of a mile from the depot; an acre of choice land, all in garden and fruit; first-class house, 12 rooms; price $6,000, rent $300, or exchange for a house in Brooklyn worth $4,000 or $5,000.
A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

A VARIETY OF PROPERTY FOR SALE. —Cottages in and near village at $600, $900, $1,000, $1,100, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, &c.; a fine country seat $4,000; building sites from 1 acre to 20; farms of all sizes, from 5 acres to 140. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon; refers for inquiry to Edward Martin, No. 279 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY ENG-lish basement, brown-stone house in West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Immediate possession given and furniture for sale, the owner leaving the City. Will sell at a low price; will rent for at least 12 per cent. Apply to JOHN O HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT PASSAIC— A beautifully furnished country seat, with a new double two-story house, all the modern improvements, complete in every respect; two acres in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees; good neighborhood, only ten minutes' walk from the depot. Price low; terms easy.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

MARLBORO—FARM OF TEN ACRES, LATE-ly owned by Mrs. Drake; a very desirable spot, one mile south of the village and one mile west of steamboat landing. Dwelling and barn. Price $3,000. For sale or exchange for Williamsburgh property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

MICHIGAN AND OTHER WESTERN farm lands wanted in exchange for desirable paying properties in Williamsburgh. Cash will be paid for a few desirable pieces in Michigan.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE MOHICAN, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, a beautiful Swiss mansion, with 75 acres of land, all in fine order, with plenty of fruit and vegetables; well shaded; location very good. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FACTORY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, SEV-eral desirable locations for factories, large or small, on the water or convenient to ferries. For sale or lease in New-York and Brooklyn.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 34th-st., near 7th-av.; all modern improvements; in good order. Possession immediately. S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

For sale, houses and lots at various prices; to persons who will build at once great inducements offered; no assessments and taxation light; in every respect the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs; sandy subsoil, high ground, streets and avenues all graded, being a continuation of New-York proper, and nearer Central Park than 28th-st. Cross 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 138th-st., and inquire at the Land-office. T. RAE, Agent. Horse railroad along the westerly side of the property; also, gas.

VALUABLE HOTEL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET —A valuable hotel, beautifully situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, on the main street in the village of Belleville, New-Jersey, only nine miles from New-York and three from Newark, to which place a railroad is nearly completed and will be running in a short time, and connecting there with the railroad to New-York, thus making this a very desirable location for a hotel or Summer boarding-house. The buildings are commodious, having twenty-five furnished rooms, beside office and large public hall, kitchen, cellar, &c.; excellent garden; also barns, stables, sheds, &c. All have lately been thoroughly repaired and painted, and are in good order. They will be sold low, on accommodating terms, or let to a good tenant for one or more years. Also for sale, several valuable building lots in the village, and a farm of about fifty acres near the above premises. Inquire of T. B. CODDINGTON, No. 80 Broad-st., or of JOHN W. DOW, Belleville, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE country seat, with 70 acres of land, in Columbia County, 4½ miles east of the Hudson River Railroad depot at Oak Hill. The dwelling is large, and is complete for Summer or Winter use, and in perfect order; containing 18 or 20 rooms. The place is in the best condition and well fruited—the grounds mostly in grass. Lawn in front beautifully shaded. Views of the Cattskill Mountains on the east and inland very fine. Climate dry and healthy. The place is in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Johnson and Henry Livingston, and is a delightful residence for any party seeking retirement and a healthy and pleasant residence. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—A very handsome place in a healthy, commanding location, completely furnished; also, horses, carriages, and every requirement of comfort and elegance. The horses, which are very valuable, and the carriages, mostly new, are alone worth $5,000. The owner being about to visit Europe, will sell the whole—the place and all its appurtenances—for $35,000, if applied for immediately. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS for sale in and near Madison and Morristown—Two beautiful country seats, 200 acres each; large house and out-buildings, green-houses, hot-houses, &c.; grounds all laid out and decorated in a beautiful manner; all built at a very large cost, and will be sold at very low prices, if applied for immediately; also, several very good farms, a few minutes' walk from depot; several small country seats, from 7 to 20 acres of land; also, beautiful sites for building country seats, &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 300 LOTS IN ONE PAR-cel, some of them fronting the Central Park, beautifully located, will be sold together or in part, on favorable terms.

Also, a plot of ground, northeast corner of 23d-st. and 9th-av.

For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITES FOR SALE—Directly on Pelham and Eastchester Bays, consisting of 187 acres, to be divided into parcels to suit purchasers; high ground, commanding beautiful and extended views of Long Island Sound, 25 minutes' drive of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon depots; fifteen minutes of steamboat. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—595 WELL-LOCA-ted and excellent building lots in the village of Jamaica, L. I., very cheap. Terms easy, with money furnished for improving. Maps of the property (with accurate drawings of four valuable dwellings to be given the purchasers as the sale progresses) furnished by applying to ABBOTT & CHADWICK, No. 71 William-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—A beautiful country seat, with four acres of land, one and a half miles from the centre of the City. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50, with an addition 45x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to ELI WHITNEY.

FOR SALE—THE FINE-BUILT ENGLISH-BASE-ment house No. 170 Adams-st., Brooklyn; has all the conveniences, gas, water, stationary tubs, bath, water-closets, &c., with nice garden, containing fruit and flowers, peaches, cherries, plums, grapes, &c.; lot 26.4 by 115 feet deep. Inquire of JOHN SPEIR, No. 7 Depeyster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture therein, situated 170 feet west of 5th-av., Murray Hill. Has all the modern improvements, is beautifully preserved throughout, and complete in every particular. Furniture is first-class. House ready for immediate occupation. For full particulars and cards of admittance to premises, apply to J. H. REED, No. 343 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, near 9th-av., an elegant brown-stone four-story house in fine order. House 24x55 feet. Will be sold with or without furniture. Price $20,000 or $25,000. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 5 West 39th-st., with or without the furniture; house in complete order. Apply to the owner, on the premises, or at No. 199 Fulton-st.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—58TH and 59th sts., 125 feet east of 5th-av.; commission allowed. Apply to ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—A COMMO-dious residence with large garden, well stocked with choice fruit, in Bushwick-av., between Moore and Varet sts., Brooklyn, E. D.; house has 11 large rooms and ample store of closets, pantries, a force pump and bath room; is within three minutes' walk of four lines of cars; $100 worth of fruit on the place this year; rent moderate. Apply on the premises or to J. W. ENGLAND, New-York *Tribune* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.—A large two-story double house, at North Orange, 13 miles from the City, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot. It is well furnished and contains 14 rooms. The grounds comprise 2½ acres, with a large garden filled with choice fruit and flowers. There is a stable and carriage-house, with stalls for five horses and room for six carriages. Address "O.," Box No. 1,555 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address K. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

TO LET—SUITE OF ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD on the first floor, elegantly furnished, consisting of double parlor and bedroom, with all modern conveniences; also, suite of rooms on second floor, beautifully furnished, consisting of parlor and bedrooms, or the rooms on second floor will be let single. Any party wishing first-class apartments only, apply at No. 86th 9th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Morristown, N. J., consisting of a large modern house, partly furnished, gas, water, &c.; 9 acres of land, laid out with avenues and walks, and shaded with choice ornamental trees; a great abundance of fruit, garden made, and ice-house filled; location near depot.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, delightfully situated in Orange, 7 minutes' walk from the station, and 50 from New-York. The house and grounds are in complete order, with a great abundance of all kinds of fruit, there being over 800 trees on the premises. The whole to a first class tenant will be rented at a moderate price. Address Box No. 5,008 Post-office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—ON THE North River, near the City; a good garden, fruit, &c.; view beautiful, situation high; would be let for 6 months at $200 a month. Inquire of R. K. McHARG, between 11 and 1, under Bank of Commerce, where photograph can be seen.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT THROGG'S Neck to rent, with the carpets and mirrors, for the Summer; fine modern villa, with garden and lawn, about fifty acres in all. For further particulars and plans of the house apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE on the sea-shore at Rockaway, L. I., to let, fully furnished, for a genteel family; ice-house, (filled,) stable, garden, &c. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FINELY-LO-cated country seat, at Flushing, on Whitestone-av., of three acres; fine garden, abundance of fruit. Also, one at Tarrytown; good house, stable, &c. Possession immediately.
S. F. IRELAND,
No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 11.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR SIX MONTHS, at Peekskill, a pleasantly situated and furnished house, suitable for a small family. Large lot and garden, with variety of fruit. Inquire of A. B. MILLS, real estate agent, Peekskill.

COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET— In Stamford, Conn., a farm cottage, with any number of acres desirable. The premises are in good condition, and in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply to STEPHEN H. PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT BER-GEN Point, New-Jersey, a two story house, with extension; a few minutes' walk from the landing; steamboats go from Pier No. 2 North River in 35 minutes. Apply at No. 10 Sow- st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUIT-able for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A LARGE RECEPTION room for an office; if desired, a room up stairs also, in an English basement house, respectably located. Inquire at No. 215 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—A SOAP FACTORY—TWO IRON KET-tles, 25,000 pounds capacity each; frames, vats, boiler, &c.; immediate possession; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 79 Front-st., rear office, first floor.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT SARATOGA, A nice dwelling, well furnished; location central and pleasant. S. P. BRIGGS, No. 168 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Catskill, at a low rent. May 21, 1864. JOHN VAN VLECK, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—TWO NEW HOUSES, WITH ALL modern improvements—gas, hot and cold water, wash-tubs, chandeliers, gas fixtures, all complete, corner 11th-av. and 141st-st.; high ground, river view, &c.; rent $650 each. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 43 West 39th-st.

TO LET—FINE STABLE AND CARRIAGE-house, for about four months from the 1st of June. Inquire at No. 92 East 22d-st. Rent $80 per month.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., TWO CON-venient and desirable houses. Inquire of G. HOPKINS, from 12 to 1 o'clock, Room No. 2, No. 37 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FARM, FROM 100 TO 200 ACRES, convenient to the City; New-Jersey preferred; the land must be rich and adapted to stock-raising. Apply by letter stating all particulars and price to A. SARGENT, "New-York Club."

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUN-try, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ROOM FOR HORSE AND LIGHT WAGON, in a private stable, wanted for the Summer; or would lease the whole or part of a stable for one or more years; must be between 5th and 3d avs., and 19th and 26th sts. Address STABLE, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND—FUR-nished rooms, without board, for two single gentlemen. Address, stating particulars, X. L. S., Box No. 4,723 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN AND country, for some most thoroughly efficient first-class servants—cooks, washers and ironers, experienced waitresses, children's nurses, and servants of all work, who are highly recommended by first-class Brooklyn families, at MANNING'S SELECT AGENCY, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a most experienced and respectable woman; is a thorough cook in all its branches, meats, games, soups, pastry, jellies and preserves, of all kinds; refers to distinguished families; a responsible and valuable person. Apply to CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; best of City reference. She is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house; she is also willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No 118 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and fit children's dresses, or will do waiting or take care of children; no objection to the country for the Summer; the best of references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, 199 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-man, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the very best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, IN City or country, by a highly respectable middle-aged lady, who fully understands all branches of housekeeping and management of children; highest references given. Address, for 3 days, Mrs. A. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent person; can dress ladies' hair; willing to go in the country, or do anything required; has ten years reference. Call at No. 178 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children, and can sew good; City reference; is fully competent. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 252 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as seamstress; she understands dressmaking thoroughly and is a good plain sewer; she can come well recommended. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 25 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, CHAM-bermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has long experience in the branch of cooking; unexceptionable reference will be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 7th-av., corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and nurse by a respectable girl, with best of references, in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to do housework in a small family. Call at No. 337 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK; will assist in the washing; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to wait on a lady, and sew or take care of one or two grown children; good reference. Call at No. 474 6th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR MONTH, by a young woman accustomed to family sewing, being disengaged at present, in a family. Can be seen at No. 128 Clinton-place, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WO-man, as waitress or chambermaid; would go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply for two days, at No. 221 Mott-st., between Spring and Prince, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SIT-uation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 416 West 35th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY AND HER DAUGH-ter desire to take charge of a house during the absence of the family in Summer. Address K. M., Station G, Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference given. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing. Apply at No. 99 5th-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-man as waitress, or as child's nurse and seamstress; good reference given. Apply at the corner of 12th-st. and University-place, in Mr. Morris' grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take full charge of an infant or grown children, or do chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 Amity-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY of the Church Home,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Families in City and country can obtain at short notice Protestant and Catholic cooks to wash and iron, chambermaids, waitresses, dressmakers, nurses, small girls, general houseworkers and girls lately landed. Also, coachmen, waiters and farm-hands.

A SMALL WELSH FAMILY WISHES to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer months. Call at No. 549 2d-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer comme bonne d'enfant ayant; de bonne recommendations. S'adresser au No. 62 West 21st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH-man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the management of horses; also, his wife as first-class cook; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for three days, W. W., No. 88 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS WAITER AND cook, by a man and his wife; both understand their business thoroughly, and can come well recommended; either City or country. Call on or address WAITER, No. 829 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; understands his business; is a careful driver; good reference can be given. Address P. McG., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man who understands his business and has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 900 Broadway, for T. S., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; perfectly understands his business; would prefer the country. Apply at Mr. EDWARD KELLY'S Livery Stables, No. 18 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN JUST DISEN-gaged, a steady situation in a private family where a coachman is required; understands his business; can give the best of City reference for steadiness and capability. Can be seen at Mr. TRAINOR'S saddlery store, or address R. T., corner Broadway and Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an Englishman; has had many years experience, and can give the best of City reference. Address A. B., Trainor's harness store, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has long experience in the care of horses; best of City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man that perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. A note addressed to P. EUERS, Station G, Broadway Post-office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTA-ble man, as coachman and groom; willing to make himself useful; good reference; City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, AT PRESENT cashier in a stock commission house, desires a similar position. Address W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE PRESS.—A SHORT-HAND WRITER AND reporter desires an engagement on a journal or as amanuensis. Address C. J. SMITH, care of Geo. Carpenter, Esq., No. 13 Chambers-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRIOUS married man, (a Scotchman or Englishman, without children, preferred,) well acquainted with farm duties, understanding the care and management of horses and stock, and willing to make himself generally useful, can hear of a permanent situation by applying to N. SULLIVAN, No. 36 Park-place. References must be satisfactory.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE to go into the country, about four hours' distance from New-York; none but those bringing testimonials of the highest character will be noticed; high wages and a pleasant home guaranteed. Apply at No. 141 Lexington-av., between the hours of 1 and 3.

WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDER-stands the duties of gardener and hostler, and is willing to make himself useful on a small place in the country, 8 miles from New-York; must come well recommended. Apply to W. H. STILES, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN UPON A FARM IN Westchester County, who understands the care of horses and cows, and can do general farm work. Apply at No. 8 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square, after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH OR GER-man farmer, to go up the North River about 75 miles; one who understands taking care of horses oxen and cows; that can milk, do general farm work and plain gardening. WM. A. MILLER, No. 87 Dey-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO GO TO MORRIS-ania: one must be a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and assist in the care of a child. Apply at No. 346 4th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO GEN-eral housework; a good cook, and a good washer and ironer; to a good girl a permanent situation and liberal wages will be given. Apply at 115 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM, A SIN-gle man, who thoroughly understands his business, to go into the country; Scotchman preferred. Inquire of R. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAM-bermaid and to take care of children; must come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 200 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, not under 15 years of age; must know the City well and write a good hand. Address Box No. 1,406 Post-office, with names of references and salary expected.

WOOL SORTERS WANTED.—WANTED immediately, four or five wool sorters, for a mill in the country. Apply to
JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON, No. 68 Pine-st.

WANTED—25 SAFE MAKERS, BY EDWARDS & KERSHAW, Boston. To good workmen steady employment and highest wages given. Apply as above, Gore Block, opposite Revere House, Boston.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT seamstress and lady's maid; French or German preferred. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st., from 9 till 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN OR GROOM, (Protestant.) Address L. S., Box No. 124 *Times* Office, giving reference and where can be seen.

PROPOSALS.

MATTRESSES AND COVERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, May 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Mattresses," will be received at this office, until 2 o'clock on the 4th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering 7,000 mattresses, with two covers for each, to be delivered at the rate of 1,000 per week, the first delivery to be made within ten days after receiving notice of acceptance of proposal. The mattresses and covers to conform to the navy standard, 5,000 to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 2,000 at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass., and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard. Satisfactory evidence must be furnished that the bidder is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed for, and that he has the license required by law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT.

The best remedy known for piles.
For sale at all druggists.
Depot No. 476 Broadway, New-York.

INHERITED AND OTHER DISEASES.— NATURE'S SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS.—Every phase of Scrofula and Mercury, Consumption, Bronchitis, Cancer, Diphtheria, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Gravel, and all Lung, Heart, Throat, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Spotted Fever, Small-pox, Chronic Diarrhœa, and all Hereditary Taint in the Blood, are absolutely eradicated by these Remedials, which present a complete Revolution in Medical practice, by which all Poisonous Minerals are rejected. Advice and Treatise gratis. Apply to WM. R. PRINCE, of Flushing, at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, or to HEGEMAN & CO., No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 10 cents per pound, cottons and woolen, 3 cents per pound; books and newspapers 7 cents per pound, old brass 22 cents per pound, copper and pewter 28 cents, lead 8 cents per pound, at No. 18 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

LADIES WISHING THEIR BROKEN combs, brushes, opera and eyeglasses, fans, parasols, jewelry, and all fancy articles repaired at reduced rates. Send them at once to the "Comb-store," No. 947 Broadway, (entrance through the floral-store,) and No. 171 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

TO MERCHANTS, EXPRESS COMPA-NIES AND OTHERS.—A responsible business man at present unemployed, desires a situation of trust, where attention and integrity will be fairly compensated. Satisfactory City references. Address R. W. J., Box No. 4,852 New-York Post-office.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TEN-der feet, &c., cured by Dr. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 920 Broadway; branch office, No. 212 Broadway. Briggs' Alleviator and Cerotine, sold by druggists, and sent by mail, 50c. and $1.

TAMMANY HALL LUNCH SALOON AND Ale Vaults, corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts.; cold cuts at all hours of the day and evening; free lunch from 10 to 12 A. M.—on Saturday all day.
WRIGLEY, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW TO WRITE MUSIC!

Learned without the aid of a teacher, from MAX BRAUN'S new work,
THE AMATEUR COMPOSER.
Just out. Price 60 cents.
ABBEY & BARNETT, Publishers,
No. 593 Broadway, New-York.
Sent by mail.

STRICTURE.—MR. TYME, OF EDINBURGH, it is well known to Surgeons, claims that incision is the only method of curing this formidable disease. The SCALPEL, No. 46, contains a comprehensive article and analysis of the rationale of the method of this distinguished Surgeon by the Editor. Address EVERARDUS WARNER, Box No. 3,121, inclosing 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GAGE'S PATENT SHAFT SHACKLE —for attaching fills and poles to carriages. Is perfectly noiseless, most economical in use, and renders accident impossible. They pay a larger profit at a lower retail price than any in market. Apply to SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

$500 TO $2,000.—BUSINESS FOR SALE IN every city in the Union, which is now paying from $30 to $100 per day in New-York. Full particulars given by addressing M. & CO., Box No. 2,286 Post-office, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents.

J. W. CRANE, M. D., DENTIST, (FORMERLY of Bond-st.,) removed to No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE OR PHÆ-ton horse; very stylish, 15½ hands, bay, perfectly reliable, and is sound, kind and gentle every way. To be seen at No. 1 East 21st-st., corner 5th-av. Would exchange for a farm horse.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE BOIL-ers, 32 feet by 4 feet, with cross boiler, fronts, bars and pipes, all complete; two flues in each 16 di.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

COAL.

$8.50 PER TON TO DEALERS, AND Cartmen $9 to families, best red ash, egg and stove coal. Will deliver for this week only at above prices. JOHN BAGLEY, Nos. 5 and 28 Oak-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

DR. P. P. WELLS ANNOUNCES TO HIS friends and strangers who may visit Newport R. I., during the coming season, and to its resident citizens, that he has taken rooms at Miss Hazzards, corner of William and Touro sts., where he will attend to the practice of his profession after June 15, 1864.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th. sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings

MEETINGS.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION FOR DIMINISHING THE USE OF IMPORTED LUXURIES.—The above association, so successfully inaugurated last Monday, May 16, by a mass meeting at the Cooper Union of over 2,500 women, held an adjourned meeting on the following day at No. 2 Great Jones-st. Various committees were appointed upon manufactures, correspondence throughout the State, &c. The pledge, as finally adopted, reads as follows:

"We the undersigned, during the continuance of this war of rebellion, pledge ourselves to refrain from the purchase of imported articles of luxury, for which those of home manufacture or production can be substituted."

To this the following names, taken at random from among several hundred, have been attached, and we publish them to show the interest with which the movement is regarded in this City.

Mrs. Laura W. Gibbs,
Mrs. David Lane,
Mrs. John Jay,
Mrs. Morris Ketchum,
Mrs. R. M. Hunt,
Mrs. T. F. Meagher,
Mrs. A. V. Stout,
Mrs. Gurdon Buck,
Mrs. A. Schermerhorn,
Mrs. Marshal O. Roberts,
Mrs. F. Billings,
Mrs. Van den Heuvel,
Mrs. Geo. J. Cornell,
Miss Mary Maria Hamilton,
Miss Agnes Noyes,
Miss Gardener,
Mrs. Gen. de Trobriand,
Mrs. Moses H. Grinnell,
Mrs. George H. Bowdoin,
Mrs. R. M. Blatchford,
Mrs. Frederick G. Foster,
Mrs. Drake Mills,
Mrs. S. B. Scheffelin,
Mrs. J. G. Courtney,
Mrs. Francis Lieber,
Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,
Mrs. Daniel Le Roy,
Mrs. Jas. B. Colgate,
Mrs. Benj. Nathan,
Mrs. Henry A. Coit,
Mrs. William E. Dodge,
Miss K. Hone,
Miss Nash,
Miss A. P. Carey,
Mrs. W. P. Griffin,
Mrs. T. d'Oremieulx,
Miss Ellen Collins,
Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler,
Mrs. S. Weir Roosevelt,
Miss Henrietta D. Haines,
Miss Harriet R. Woolsey,
Mrs. J. A. Dickinson,
Mrs. James A. Ruthven,
Mrs. Nathaniel Robinson,
Mrs. Joseph Inslee,
Mrs. Com. Eagle, U S N.,
Mrs. Wm. A. Bloodgood,
Mrs. Wm. B. Allen,
Mrs. John W. Chauney,
Mrs. Wm. B. Moffat.

We would gladly publish all the names attached to this pledge, if our means would allow. For this, for distributing information, and for other purposes, all persons interested are requested to send money to Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Treasurer of the Association, No. 2 Great Jones-st., where the register of names is open for signatures from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Signatures will be received by letter.

Retail dealers in American fabrics are also requested to send to the office their names and addresses, with a description of the goods sold by them.

By order. ANNE S. EDWARDS, Secretary.

A MASS MEETING OF THE XIITH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION will take place at Brett's Hall, Manhattanville, THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) for the purpose of exposing the glaring corruption in our City Government, and urging the necessity of electoral reform.
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST, President.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSE STOLEN FROM CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—The chestnut stallion BEN WEST, with white foot behind and a star on the forehead, was stolen from Centreville Course on the night of Monday, May 23. He has been heard of as having been ridden through Jamaica early on Tuesday morning. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the horse to THOS. G. MOORE, at the Centreville Course, and a further reward for the conviction of the thief. Address THOS. G. MOORE, Jamaica Post-office, by letter, or personally at the Centreville Track, or *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, No. 201 William-st., New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 13,831 for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Dwight Townsend. Also, Certificate No. 10,380, for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Richard Schell, owned by the undersigned. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the certificates. Application will be made for new certificates. The finder is requested to return the same to
PETERS & PROBST, No. 12 Broad-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 58 READE-STREET, A horse and buggy, yesterday afternoon; medium size fat bay horse, with white hind foot, bob tail, harness has a stag's head on; the back of the buggy is ripped, and no side curtains; was taken by a boy with a cloth cap and linen coat. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving word with Mr. GRAY, No. 58 Reade-st., at Cornell & Ames'.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THREE ONE HUNDRED Dollars Seven-thirty Notes, payable to Emma J. Hunting; also, Five-twenty Coupons, Nos. 39,707 to 9, from May 1, 1864 to May 1, 1866. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.
EMMA J. HUNTING.

AWNING FOR SALE—IRON FRAME AND canvas, in good order, made for a building 28 feet wide, and to extend over sidewalk 12 feet. Price $50. Apply to MILLER & CARR, No. 35 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 26th, and FRIDAY, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, in our new gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PAINTINGS, by order of the administrator of the estate of Louis Pfieffer, deceased, a large and valuable collection of oil-paintings of the first class, comprising works of the ANCIENT and MODERN SCHOOLS, together with an invoice of choice pictures, just received, belonging to a celebrated PRIVATE GALLERY in Europe. Among the modern pictures are the works of

Eugene Verboekhoven,
B. C. Koek Koek,
Ten Kate,
T. Boulanger,
Kruseman,
De Heuvel,
Stevens,
Von Siben,
M. Stache,
Di-lman,
A. Waldrop,
H. Savory,
A. De Brackelaer,
M. Ten Kate,
Henrietta Rousser,
T. C. Mertz,
F. Musin,
Beyntjens,
Von Severdonck,
and others.

and others. Among the ANCIENT PICTURES are an afterpiece, by Erasmu Quillyn; two splendid portraits by G. Flinck, from the King of Holland's collection; cattle piece, by Berghem; Death of Adonis, by Paul Veronese, Palamedes, Raphael, Rubens, G. Van Opstal, Lucas Giordano, etc.; also, a picture representing the departure of Queen Victoria from Antwerp, by Henry Schaeffels; Market Scene, by Carabein, a splendid picture; the Billiard Players, by I. Carolus, of Brussels; splendid cattle piece by Henry Savory; Crossing the Ferry, by F. Vanderlin and others. They will be on exhibition as above at our gallery, in Liberty-st. on and after THURSDAY, 19th inst., until day of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864,
At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of
SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
THE HERDSDALE TRACT,
CONTAINING ABOUT
440 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
In parcels of from 10 to 50 acres each, on some of which are farm-houses and out-buildings.

This tract was selected by the subscriber with reference to its desirability for villa sites as well as for its productiveness as a farm, and on which he has made improvements and arranged the plots in such divisions as will give to each parcel a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table-land from three to four hundred feet above the level of tide-water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades, distant about one and a quarter miles east of the Scarsdale station on the Harlem Railroad. The whole tract is valued at the minimum price of $250 per acre, and each parcel will be put up at an upset price corresponding with its relative value, compared with the whole and sold on bids above such sums. Fifty per cent of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage for five years at six per cent. In case the purchasers do not wish to build or improve the first year, the subscriber will allow six per cent. on two hundred dollars per acre for agricultural purposes, for all parcels sold above the average price. Conveyances will be at the Scarsdale station on the day of sale, to meet the 8¼ and 10¼ A. M. trains from 26th-st., (arriving at 9¾ and 11:45 A. M.,) to convey persons to the premises, which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 M., before the sale, and afterward return to the City by the 4:26 or 6:04 P. M. train.
L. G. MORRIS.

For maps and explanations apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale, will find a conveyance at the Scarsdale station, on the arrival of the 8¼ and 10¼ A. M. trains from 26th-st.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1864.

This company will hold their Sixteenth Regular Monthly Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY THOUSAND TONS FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known, at time and place of sale.

Interruptions in transportation compels the company reluctantly to limit the quantity to be offered at this sale to 20,000 tons. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y., May 20, 1864.

By direction of Chief of Ordnance, the following-named articles will be sold at public auction, at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on the first day of June, 1864:

1 Lathe,
1 Ball Press,
1 pair Cylinder Boilers, in good order,
A lot of empty barrels, oil, flour and cement,
About 2,000 lbs. of scrap paper,
About 150 cords of wood, scrap,
About 50,000 lbs. of cast iron, scrap,
About 40,000 lbs. of shells, condemned,
About 280,000 packing-boxes, tin and wood, for percussion caps, different sizes.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove the articles purchased without delay. Payments to be made in U. S. Notes.
P. V. HAGNER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, Com. Arsenal.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, HARNESS, &c.

OSGOOD & COOKE will sell on FRIDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway:

6 top buggies.
4 no-top buggies.
3 coal-box wagons.
4 two-seat depot wagons.
2 two-seat park wagons.
5 rockaways and Germantowns.
3 plain body road wagons.
1 tilbury.
1 six-seat couch.
Double and and single harness, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large and well-assorted stock of fine furniture, including parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library suites; wardrobes, etageres, buffets, extension dining-tables, centre-tables, hall-stands, lounges, easy chairs, &c.

N. B.—At 12 o'clock—superior rosewood piano-forte.
At 1 o'clock—horses, wagons, harness, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, mirrors, chandeliers, medallion and Brussels carpets, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.:

All the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elaborately carved rosewood parlor suites, lounges and easy chairs, in blue silk reps and brocatel, fine French plate pier-mirrors, rich satin and lace curtains, centre and fancy tables, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, secretary bookcase, chess-tables, damask and cloth curtains, elegant mahogany extension-table, mahogany buffet dining-chairs, enameled cottage suites, paillasses, silverplated and bronze chandeliers, medallion and English Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, stair-rods, hall-stand, mats, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, TENT CUTTINGS, &c

Will be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse, No. 6, 17th-st., between H and I sts., Washington City, D. C., at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 26, 1864, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of stores condemned as unfit for public service, viz.:

Infantry and cavalry coats and trowsers, shirts, drawers, stockings, felt hats, caps, trumpets, bugles, flags, drums, tents, tent poles, mess pans, camp kettles, spades, shovels, knapsacks, haversacks, bed sacks, &c., &c., &c.

Also, about sixty (60) tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FLUSHING BAY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Peter A. Meserole, dec'd, about sixty-two acres of land on Flushing Bay, with a large water front, adjoining the residence of Mrs. James Strong. The land is beautifully located, near the village of Flushing, and is under high cultivation; on the premises is a substantial double house, containing some ten rooms, new carriage house, barn and other outbuildings. This property is about five miles from Hunter's Point, four from Astoria, and one from Flushing; from all these places there is frequent communication with New-York by railroad and steamboat. This property has a fine water view, and is well adapted for country residences. Will be sold in plots from six to twelve acres. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY AT VERPLANCK'S POINT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEEKER, SON & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 27, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: 152 acres of land at Verplanck's Point, this side of Peekskill, distant about 38 miles, a little more than one hour's ride from this City. It is splendidly located for gentlemen's country seats, having a fine and extensive front of over a quarter of a mile on the Hudson River. A part is under good cultivation. Parties wishing to view the property before the sale, can do so free of charge, by applying to Mr. D. H. SLOAT, at the Continental Hotel, at Peekskill. A map of the property can be seen at the auction room, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York. Title perfect.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 East Houston-st., Household Furniture, consisting of a large assortment of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved parlor suites, mirrors, curtains, centre tables, chairs, etageres, extension dining-room table, china, crockery and table-ware, glass-ware, &c. Bedrooms—dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., cottage suites, and other articles enumerated in the catalogue. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, ON THURSDAY, MAY 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable store property No. 129 Newark-av., also the dwelling house No. 112 Railroad-av., Jersey City. For particulars, apply at No. 23 Montgomery-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 26,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE STOCK SALESROOMS,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
For account of whom it may concern,

20 shares American Exchange Bank	$100 00 each
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	100 00 each
20 shares Germania Fire Insurance Co	50 00 each
90 shares Newark and Clinton Horse Car R. R. Co. (hypothecated)	50 00 each
100 shares Bates & Baxter Gold Co	50 00 each
10 Metropolitan Gas Light Co	100 00 each
160 shares Manhattan Gaslight Co	50 00 each
50 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	100 00 each
100 shares Hamilton Copper Co	25 00 each
200 shares Consolidated Stage Co	25 00 each
10 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co	50 00 each
100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co	10 00 each
200 shares Brooklyn Central Railroad Co	50 00 each
5 shares North River Fire Insurance Co	25 00 each
20 shares Sixth-av. Railroad Co	100 00 each
40 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co	50 00 each
20 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co	25 00 each
$800 6 ℔ cent. New-York City Stock, due 1887.	
$1,000 8 per cent. Keokuk City Bond, (hypothecated).	
$1,000 5 ℔ cent. Indiana State Preferred Special Canal Stock.	
$500 6 ℔ cent. Georgia State Bond due 1872, (hypothecated).	
$1,800 a land mortgage of $1,800 on 18 lots of land in Osceola City, Wisconsin, (hypothecated.)	
$5,000 8 ℔ cent. Watertown and Madison Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, (hypothecated.)	
$2,400 Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad Co., 2d Mortgage Bonds, (hypothecated.)	
$4,000 7 ℔ cent. Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Co., 1st Mortgage Bonds, (hypothecated.)	
10 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co	$100 00 each

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

LITHAUER & CRISTALAR, Auctioneers—No. 10 Park-place.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
DIAMOND JEWELRY.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
On THURSDAY, May 26, 1864, at 10 o'clock,
comprising a large assortment of
Single Stone, Cluster and Hoop Rings, Broaches, Earrings, Bracelets and
KARATS LOOSE BRILLIANTS.

Also a very desirable and choice assortment of Gold Hunting and Open-face, Straight Line, Duplex, Chronometers and Nickle Watches.

Also, lines of Gold Patent Levers, Cylinders and Anchor Watches.

Silver Hunting Anchors and Cylinders in great variety.

Ladies' Gold and Diamond Watches in great variety.

Gold Jewelry in great variety.

A large line of Silver Plated Ware, latest desirable styles and patterns.

Imported Table and Pocket Cutlery, and a large variety of Fancy Articles.

Catalogues at sale.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY AT CHATSWORTH, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

A. JOURNEAY WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, June 23, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, about 400 acres of land at Chatsworth. This valuable property, formerly owned by P. H. Munroe, Esq., and the Hon. J. Roosevelt, situated between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, is offered for sale in plots of one to ten acres, or more. It has several miles of road laid out and worked, a depot built, at which the trains will stop when business warrants. Its close proximity to the City (being only twenty miles from City Hall, with the New Haven Railroad running through it) and the numerous commanding building sites, with a view of the Long Island Sound and the Palisades, make it a desirable investment for parties wishing to get a choice location, and have control of surrounding improvements. Maps and further particulars at the office of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

F. J. PARKER, Auctioneer.

BY F. J. PARKER,
Store No. 105 Wall-st.
FRIDAY, May 29,
at 11 o'clock,
in front of the store.
CUBA MOLASSES—40 hhds. Cuba Molasses.
SAILS—One large ship sail.
COFFEE—67 bags damaged Rio Coffee.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Chelsea paper mills and appurtenances situate at Norwich, Conn. To be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. The property consists of three paper mills, containing six machines and all the necessary machinery for operating the same; with warehouses, dwellings for the Superintendent and the operatives, and the necessary water power. The mills are in full operation, and have the capacity to make twelve thousand pounds of the best quality printing paper a day. There is an abundance of the best spring water on the premises. The sale will be positive and without reserve. For information, apply to JAMES LINDSAY on the premises, or to ALEXANDER M. WHITE, at No. 63 Broadway, New-York.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—D. D. CAULKINS & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 26, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano forte, mirrors, &c., in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocade curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre-tables, piano-forte stool and cover; oil-paintings, Turkish easy chairs, elegant china vases and other mantel ornaments; oak dining-table, chairs, china, tea and dinner sets, cut glassware; a large assortment of fine silverware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, most of which was made to order by the best City makers, and but little used, as follows, viz.: Elegant English velvet medallion and Persian pattern carpets, carved rosewood suite, in brocatel, damask and lace curtains and cornices, carved black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, rosewood bookcase, French plate mantel mirrors, black walnut extension-tables, glass chandeliers and brackets, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany work table, stair carpet and rods, oil-cloths, crockery, matting, &c. Also, office desks, letter presses, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction FRIDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., horses, carriage and harness, the property of a gentleman going to the West, viz.: a pair of gray horses, about 15 hands high, sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle, 9 years old, free and good drivers; also, a family coach, built to order by one of our best City makers, in fine condition; can be used for a Summer or Winter carriage; also, set of double silver plated harness, in good order.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn: Large sale of good furniture—3 rosewood parlor suites, pier glasses, rosewood and mahogany pianos, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, centre-tables, extension tables, marble-top chamber suites, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, hat-stands, china, glassware, 12 refrigerators, 3 large counters, &c., &c.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

EARTHENWARE, FRENCH AND AMERICAN glassware, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st., 20 crates common ware, 7 crates yellow ware, 75 cases Perier's French glass, 36 boxes Barclay preserve jars, 500 boxes tumblers, 400 packages American glass, silver-plated ware, &c.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000, PAID IN.
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
TWO DOORS BELOW THE SUB-TREASURY.
Designated as a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
DIRECTORS:
MORRIS KETCHUM,
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
CHARLES S. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
WM. H. WEBB.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY, JAMAICA, L. I., May 24, 1864.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Jamaica and Rockaway Turnpike Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Jennings' Hotel, in Far Rockaway, on Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

$30,000 WANTED, FOR FIVE YEARS, in a first-class business; good security given; willing to pay 10 per cent. per annum. Address A. P., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE Company of New-York, organized under a special charter.

CAPITAL STOCK $100,000.

With the privilege of increasing it to $500,000. This Company possesses all the privileges and powers of any Life Insurance Company, with the additional power of insuring the lives and limbs of officers and soldiers in the army and navy of the United States, and all other persons. Books will be opened at the office of Allen, Van Buren & Lucky, No. 243 Broadway, for subscriptions for $100,000 additional stock on the 26th day of MAY instant.

By order of the Board.
JOHN L. CILLSY, Secretary.

FAIRS.

A FAIR IS NOW BEING HOLDEN FOR the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., which will continue till Thursday night, June 2. In consequence of the riots of last July, the Asylum is greatly in need of funds; it is hoped, therefore, that the wealthy and benevolent will cordially respond to this public appeal in aid of the poor and the fatherless.

DRY GOODS.

AT MOWBRAY'S,
No. 269 GRAND, corner FORSYTH.
No. 214 BOWERY, between SPRING and PRINCE.
GREAT SALE OF SILK CLOAKS,
AT OLD PRICES.
SILK CLOAKS, from $10 to $25.
CORDED SILK CLOAKS, from $20 to $100.
CLOTH CLOAKS, from $6 to $15.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, from $3 to $15.
ALL WHO WISH TO SAVE MONEY
BUY AT ONLY ONE PRICE,
AND FROM THE LARGEST STOCK
IN AMERICA.
BE WAITED ON BY
POLITE AND OBLIGING GENTLEMEN.
HAVE ALL THE ADVANTAGE OF
OUR LATE FORTUNATE PURCHASES,
AND THE PLEASURE OF VISITING
OUR NEW MODEL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 214 BOWERY,
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED
TO CALL BEFORE PURCHASING,
O. & J. MOWBRAY.

HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS

AT RETAIL.
A full assortment of all the best makes and styles of
LINEN SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS,
NAPKINS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
TOWELS,
&c., &c. Domestic Sheeting and Shirtings, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels and White Goods, at reasonable prices. Articles for housekeeping made up on short notice, and in the best manner.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

SUMMER BLANKETS.

QUILTS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
PIANO COVERS,
TABLE COVERS,
CHINTZES,
At retail.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING,
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

FOR LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY,
ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND COMFORT,
is superior to all others.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
Canal-st. and Broadway.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

will be found the most
PLIABLE, GRACEFUL AND
COMFORTABLE SKIRT EVER WORN.
At retail by
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Examine STRAW GOODS!
Examine BONNET SILKS!
Examine RIBBONS, RIBBONS!
Examine MILLINERY LACES and TRIMMINGS!
Examine our STRAW and FANCY ORNAMENTS!
Examine our FLOWERS!
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

MOSQUITO LACES.

All widths, from 90 to 108 inches wide.
MOSQUITO BARS,
of different colors. Patent Mosquito Nets and Frames, at retail.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PRINTED LINENS.

Just received, a fine assortment of entirely new designs, suitable for children and ladies' dresses.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 160 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with a pleasant front room, and board; also an unfurnished room to let, in a private family, at No. 96 West 27th-st., with the privilege of bath-room and gas.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A new modern house, up town, (west side,) desire to let two large handsome rooms, one unfurnished, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate. Address J. W. B., Box No. 1,369 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, IN some private family or small boarding-house, on the west side of the City, not below Canal, nor above Leroy-st.; will furnish their own room. Address, stating price and location, D. BAILEY, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also single rooms, pleasantly situated and neatly furnished, with all modern improvements. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Rooms to let, with full or partial board, also a handsome extension parlor, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—VERY HANDSOME, airy front rooms, or if desired, a whole floor, with or without full or partial board, may be had at No. 28 University-place.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS IN THE NEWLY furnished house, No. 2 Bond-st., near Broadway, with or without board.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET ON THE second floor, to a gentleman, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

GROCERIES.

GILLIES OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
30 CENTS PER POUND.
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30 CENTS PER POUND.
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30 CENTS PER POUND.
GILLIES OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
30 CENTS PER POUND.
GILLIES OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
30 CENTS PER POUND.
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers and manufacturers.

MAPLE SUGAR—ON HAND AND FOR SALE by the undersigned commission merchants.
MILLER & CARR, No. 35 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SPLENDIDLY SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
SPLENDIDLY SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
OF
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DOMESTIC DRAMA,
JANET PRIDE,
JANET PRIDE.
Scenery, costumes and properties both new and elegant. Characters by Messrs. Nagle, Hadaway and Jamison, Mrs. Prior, Miss Alford and the entire company.
ENTHUSIASTIC AND CONTINUED APPLAUSE GREETS
THE BRILLIANT, BEAUTIFUL, FASCINATING
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
who appears every afternoon and evening
IN NEW AND CHARMING DANCES.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
and Mr. HARRISON, Impromptu Singer, between the acts.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
COLOSSAL GIANTS, AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS,
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN.
THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
Phrenological Examinations by Prof. Livingston.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS.
HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER.
THREE FOUR-POUND BROOK TROUT.
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

Doors open at 7½. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.
NEVER ACTED HERE.
the beautiful play, in five acts, by Lovel, author of "Love's Sacrifice," and "The Trial of Love," entitled the
WIFE'S SECRET,
to be produced with superb scenery, costumes, appointments and distribution.

Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service	Mr. Charles Fisher
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward	Mr. John Gilbert
Launcelot Neville, page to Lady Eveline	Miss Fanny Morant
Brouillard, Captain of a French sloop	Mr. Young
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Major Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary army	Mr. Pope
Harry, a courier	Mr. Parkes
Richard } Servants to	Mr. Williamson
Robert } Sir Walter	Mr. Boaden
Lady Eveline Amyot	Miss Jane Coombs
Maud, her maid	Miss Ione Burke

FRIDAY—120th night of ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
ON MONDAY, MAY 30,
will be produced for the
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE,
an entirely original Drama, of novel construction and peculiar effects, in three acts, entitled
CAPT. BLAND,
with new scenery, costumes and appointments, incidental music, dance, &c., &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway.
Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager .... J. H. Selwyn
THIS EVENING
will be repeated
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
BY
WATTS PHILLIPS, ESQ.,
now produced for the first time in this country, entitled
PAUL'S RETURN.
The principal characters sustained by Messrs. Charles Barron, G. Jamison, J. H. Stoddart, T. Owens, Berry, G. H. Clarke, Bucciani, Miss H. Irving, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mrs. Vining, and Mrs. Preston.
After which
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear as
NINETTO THE PRETTY BARBER OF ISLINGTON,
in
EASY SHAVING,
supported by Miss J. Walters, Messrs. W. Davidge, J. H. Stoddard, and G. H. Clarke.
Will speedily be produced,
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR AND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
entitled
ALADDIN.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

(Late Wallack's,)
Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Engagement of
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear in the Comic Duality of
Lord Dundreary, } and { Brother Sam,
Lord Dundreary, } and { Brother Sam,
in Charles Gayler's highly successful comedy, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
JAMES MARTIN, JAMES SEYMOUR,
FANNY BROWNE, MARIE BONIFACE,
will make their first appearance here.
MONDAY, May 23,
and every evening until further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
Lord Dundreary, } .... F. S. CHANFRAU.
Brother Sam, }
For full cast, synopsis of new scenery, &c., see small bills.

CONCERT,

for the benefit of the
FREE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26.
This concert will be given under the auspices of the Harmonic Society, who have kindly consented to take a large part of the exercises. The following well-known artists have also volunteered their services for the occasion:
Mrs. T. J. Cook, Miss H. J. Atwood, Mr. J. A. Johnson, Mr. T. J. Cook, Mr. W. E. Macdonough.
For further particulars see programme. Tickets 25 cents each.
Members of the Harmonic Society will please be punctual: enter on 8th-st. Full attendance particularly requested. Tickets for members to be obtained of G. F. Isley, No. 430 Broome-st.

MRS. H. HOLMAN'S,

720 BROADWAY 720
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
(late Hope Chapel,)
THIS EVENING AT ¾ TO 8.
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
OR THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
OR THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
AT NO. 720 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The thirty-ninth annual exhibition of original pictures by living artists, is now open, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

MUSICAL.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able
TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANO-FORTE LESSONS.—A YOUNG LADY thoroughly instructed, desires a few more pupils on the piano-forte. Address BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson River; the house is well shaded and commands a fine view of and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to
JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A party of grown persons can be accommodated with large handsome rooms and first-class table during the month of June, or longer if desired; location remarkably healthy and easy of access. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Post-office, Dobb's Ferry, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, within one or two hours' ride by rail of New-York, in a farm-house, for a small family, consisting of gentleman, wife, child, infant and nurse. Address, stating terms and full particulars, N. L. F., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AND VERY DESIRABLE accommodations can be had at Morristown, N. J. The house is new and is supplied with gas, hydrant water for bathing, &c., and other modern improvements. Apply to C. G. H. Box No. 145.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson River, at foot of 152d-st., 45 minutes from Chambers-st. station. Hudson River Railroad trains stop at the door. A few very pleasant rooms now vacant.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR ONE or two small families, within two or three hours of this City. Farm-house preferred. References exchanged. Address M. B. J., Box No. 782 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEASIDE SUMMER RESORT—FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—This favorite and splendid Summer resort (only two hours from New-York via New-Haven Railroad) is now open for visitors, either transient or permanent. The house is new and handsomely furnished; has all modern improvements; is lighted with gas throughout. The beach for bathing is the finest on the Sound. There is good fishing and elegant drives.
P. D. CARRIQUE.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, will be open on the first of June. Distance, 65 miles; it is reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Information may be had by addressing the subscriber or by calling on him on Wednesdays, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

COLUMBIAN HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, Columbia County, N. Y., is now undergoing thorough preparation, and will be opened for the reception of guests on the 20th of May. Families and parties desiring accommodations for the Summer, will please address
HULL & HAZZARD.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
will appear in Byron's celebrated burlesque of
FRA DIAVOLO,
FRA DIAVOLO,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Fra Diavolo, alias the Marquis di Centre Market, an amiable and captivating brigand, such as are seen nowhere, save on the stage,
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Beppo, a particularly heavy ruffian, not troubled with the faintest outline of a conscience, or, indeed, anything but the hoarseness peculiar to melo-dramatic brigands .... Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Supported by Messrs. Vining Bowers, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Eberle, Riely, Dennison, Mrs. Chanfrau and Mrs. Floyd.
MUSIC INCIDENTAL:

Opening Chorus, "Faust"	Lorenzo, Matteo and Carbineers.
Descriptive Song and Chorus, "There's a monster who lives"	Lorenzo and Chorus
Duet, "Don't annoy me, Oh!"	Lord and Lady Allcash
Aria, "I'm in a dreadful state of mind."	Zerlina
Romanza, "Daylight, Love."	Fra Diavolo
Drinking Song, from Puritan's Daughter	Fra Diavolo
Duet, "On yonder rock reclining."	Fra Diavolo and Zerlina
Duet, "Tis hard to put the Hand."	Beppo and Giacomo
Concerted Piece, "Do not Jingle."	All Hands.
Song, "Ah Key Lay."	Giacomo
Song, "Pop goes his Weasen."	Beppo
Song, "Gentle Zerlina."	Zerlina
Concerted Piece, "Hoopen De dooden do."	Zerlina, Diavolo, Beppo
Concerted Piece, "Nelly Bly."	Zerlina, Lord and Lady Allcash
Duet, "Let us Leave Italy."	Lord and Lady Allcash
Grand Chorus, "La Kermeuse," Faust	
Clothers Chorus	Beppo, Giacomo, Hurliani, Iberli
Song, "Dark girl dressed in blue."	Fra Diavolo
Song, "Let me kiss him, Yankee Doodle."	Lorenzo
Finale—U. S. G	Everybody

The performances will commence with the protean comedietta, entitled:
THRICE MARRIED.
Mrs. FLORENCE as...Carlotta, a Bal Masque Costumer
With songs—"Captain with his Whiskers"
and "Young Recruit,"
and assuming the character of
VICTORINE, LE PAGE,
an Opera Singer, with
FRENCH SONG, "Les Yeux," and
GERMAN SONG, "Die Federn am hoet."
SENORA PEREA NENA,
A Spanish Dancer, with Spanish Dance,
LA SAQUADILLO,
And MASTER GUSTAVUS VOS DE VERE,
a Cadet of the Polytechnic School of Zouave.
Mr. FLORENCE .... as .... VIVIAN RIPPLE
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 7¾.
Carriages may be ordered at 10½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7¾
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
SECOND WEEK of the celebrated Lyric Artiste,
MLLE. VESTVALI,
In John Brougham's Grand romantic spectacular Drama,
BEL DEMONIO.
which has drawn overflowing houses, and achieved a decided success.
THIS MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC DRAMA,
after months of preparation and an outlay of
MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Presented with new Scenery, by Hilliard & Maeder.
Beautiful new Costumes, by Mons. Phillipe.
New Furniture and Appointments, by S. Wallis.
New Mechanical Contrivances, by Runyon & Bennett.
Original Music under the direction of H. B. Dodworth.
In the course of the piece a
GRAND TARANTELLA,
composed by Signor Ronzani, and executed by Miles. KATARINA, ELLA, KRUGA, ROSINA, and a BALLET of Sixteen Selected Coryphées. In addition to auxiliary aid numbering over
TWO HUNDRED PERSONS,
the principal rôles will be sustained by Messrs. J. Nunan, J. W. Collier, J. F. Hagan, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, Misses Rose Eytinge, Mary Wells, Skerrett, Moore, &c., &c. The
ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

CLARA FISHER

AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
LITTLE CLARA FISHER,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 26,
GRAND CONCERT
AND
FIRST APPEARANCE
IN NEW-YORK OF
LITTLE
CLARA FISHER,
the extraordinary youthful Vocalist from New-Orleans, assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor;
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Conductor .... Mr. J. G. MAEDER
Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s music-store, No. 547 Broadway, and at the doors on the evening.
The Piano-forte used on the occasion will be one of Chickering's grands.
Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S! HELLER'S!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
The really genuine, unequivocal and openly demonstrable success of
ROBERT HELLER
is beyond that achieved by any illusionist in New-York.
In deference to the expressed wishes of the public,
PROGRAMME NO. 1 will be repeated
ONE WEEK MORE,
retaining all the special feats which have made the entertainment at this bijou theatre the most attractive of their kind, combining as they do
MAGIC'S MOST ILLUSORY DEEDS,
MUSIC'S MOST ENTRANCING CHARMS,
MIRTH'S MOST HILARIOUS SEASONING.
Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
Box-office open daily from 10 till 4 o'clock.
Orchestra chairs should be reserved beforehand.
Matinée every Saturday, at 2 P. M.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

SECOND WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the most wonderful exhibition of the age.
PATRONIZED BY THE
MOST REFINED and FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
The programme for this week
ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.
EXQUISITE SCENERY AND STATUARY.
Tickets .... 25 cents
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A Concert in aid of the Church of the Epiphany—one of the oldest missions in the City—will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, May 26, at the Cooper Institute. A full attendance of the members is particularly requested. For particulars see advertisement. By order.
W. H. DAYAS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Incorporated by the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.)
Rector, Rev. Wm. C. Leverett, M. A.
The present session terminates 25th June. The next school year begins 19th September.
Parents desiring superior advantages for their children are invited to visit this Institution.
Trains of the Hudson River Railroad leave 30th-st Station, New-York, at 7:53 A. M.; reach Riverdale at 8:31 A. M.
Leave 30th-st. Station, New-York, at 12:22 P. M.; reach Riverdale at 1 P. M.
Leave 30th-st. Station, New-York, at 3:42 P. M.; reach Riverdale at 4:21 P. M.
Returning, leave Riverdale at 10:41 A. M., 3:06 P. M., 6:36 P. M.
Circulars may be had of the Rector, or of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, (near New-York City.) The Summer Term will commence May 27. A situation unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty; a thorough course of study; superior teachers of music and the modern languages; facilities for horseback-riding and salt-water bathing, and Dr. Dio Lewis' gymnastics, constitute some of the attractions of this School.
Young ladies will be received to give attention only to music and other accomplishments, during this term.
Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS—WHO WILL REceive special instruction to prepare them for college or for business. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS, PUPILS, AND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED—To advance educational interests throughout the country. Teachers $350 to $1,800. Pupils $100 to $500. Correspondents $300 to $600. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 712 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, English, French (spoken) and Latin, desires a reëngagement as resident governess in a family; references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE, and fully qualified to give instruction in all the higher branches of an English education, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address L. M., Post-office, Union-square.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS TEACHER of piano and singing—a pupil of Bassini's—desires a situation in a family where instruction in music would be received in payment for board; can bring a piano if necessary. Address A, Station D.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, June 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DOUBLE-DECK BARGES AND SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO LET—With Biddle's and Dudley's Groves and Woodbridge Park. Committees are respectfully invited to call on the proprietors only.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BARGE FOR EXCURSIONS.—The HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with steamboats and groves, such as desired, Excursion Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

telling them that they must reach Richmond by Monday at 10 A. M., or the d——Yankees would be there before them.

This afternoon, a detachment from the cavalry expedition under SHERIDAN, arrived at headquarters, announcing the safe return of the command across the Pamunkey last night, and that they would arrive to-night.

Gen. CUSTAR's division cut the railroad twelve miles below Hanover Junction, on the 21st, burning two bridges, and tearing up a mile of railroad.

He encountered a body of rebel cavalry behind barricades, but could not induce them to come out and attack him. The party had to build a bridge across the Pamunky at White House, which they did in twenty-four hours, over which the entire command passed in safety.

The horses of the expedition are pretty well exhausted, but a few days' rest and feed on the fine clover to be found in this vicinity will again put them in condition for service. Gens. SHERMAN, GREGG and CUSTAR are entitled to great praise for the manner in which the expedition has been conducted.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Sheridan's Work—Rebel Loss in one Cavalry Division 780—Death of Another Rebel Brigadier-General at the Hands of Sheridan—Rebel Reports from the Southwest—Banks Smashed Up and Surrendered—Port Hudson Evacuated—All Very Important if True.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, May 24.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th, says: "The losses in WICKHAM's Brigade are as follows; Officers killed, 8; wounded, 24; missing, 2; non-commissioned officers and privates, 56 killed, 313 wounded, 85 missing. In LOMAX's Brigade: Officers killed, 9; wounded, 17; missing, 12; men killed, 23; wounded, 139; missing, 122. Total loss in the division, 780.

Brig.-Gen. GORDON, of North Carolina, commanding the cavalry, died last Thursday from wounds received while fighting SHERIDAN's cavalry near Richmond.

MOBILE, Wednesday, May 18.

Authentic news from Brookhaven says that BANKS escaped to New-Orleans with 5,000 men, and that Alexandria surrendered to TAYLOR with 8,000 prisoners and 20 guns, 1,200 mules, 50 boats, 26 in good order—the rest damaged, but can be repaired. Baton Rouge has been evacuated by the enemy, and is now in possession of the Confederates. Natchez is burning. Two squares are gone and the fire is still raging. The engine house and hose have been destroyed.

CLINTON, La., Tuesday, May 17, via SUMMIT, Thursday, May 19.

News from Alexandria up to day before yesterday states that BANKS has been fourteen days cut off from all communication. It is supposed he will attempt to cut his way through by way of Marksville.

A large flotilla of gunboats went up the Red River yesterday. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of our batteries at Fort DeRussy. The result is not known.

STEELE has retreated with the remnant of his army to Little Rock, pursued by MARMADUKE and PRICE.

Col. SCOTT attacked the transport *Mississippi* yesterday at the mouth of the Red River, striking her twelve times. A gunboat was shelling our forces at the time. The damage done is unknown.

A cavalry dash was made on Sunday, into a plantation near Port Hudson, capturing a stockade garrisoned by negroes. Sixty-five mules, some horses, and clothes, were captured. A mill was burned, and twenty of the garrisoned killed.

MERIDIAN, Saturday, May 14.

A force of Yankees, under Gen. MCARTHUR, estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000 strong, was at Pickett's Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, at noon to-day, moving toward Grenada. Two thousand of them were at Big Black Bridge.

Gen. P. W. SCOOT [Gen. SLOCUM?] is commanding at Vicksburgh.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 14.

The iron-clad gunboat *Granite City*, gunboat No. 45, and a transport were captured by the Confederates at Sabine Pass on the 6th inst.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, May 18.

Gov. BROWN has issued a proclamation calling out the civil and militia officers of the State to report to Gen. WAYNE at Atlanta immediately, to aid in repelling the enemy. It is published in the Macon *Telegraph*.

Kentucky Politics.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 25.

The Democratic Union State Convention met at 10 o'clock, at the Court-house. Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE was made President, and THOMAS S. WALLACE Secretary. Four delegates at large, and two from each Congressional District were appointed to represent Kentucky in the Chicago Convention. It was also resolved that an electoral ticket be selected on the same basis. In the afternoon session the electors and delegates were appointed. During the consultation of the convention, Col. FRANK WALFORD addressed the assembly, eliciting the most enthusiastic applause.

The convention, at their evening session, were occupied in the discussion of resolutions, the result of which has not yet transpired.

The Republican convention met at noon, at Mozart Hall. Fifty-six counties were represented and delegates from twenty Counties chosen who were not present. Hon. G. W. WILLIAMS was appointed President, and Col. A. G. HODGES, Secretary.

Among the prominent speakers were R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, S. F. BURTEM, LUCIEN ANDERSON, and Judge WILLIAMS. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE told the convention in his speech, that if he were appointed a delegate, he should vote for LINCOLN, and nobody else, and was rapturously applauded. Allusions to President LINCOLN and to the prospects of universal freedom by the speakers never failed to bring down the house. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was appointed one of the delegates at large. Two from each Congressional District were also appointed to represent the Republicans of Kentucky at the Baltimore Convention.

The convention passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Union men of Kentucky, in convention assembled, favor the preservation and maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and destruction of the rebellion, without any regard to what these objects may cost.

The proceedings of the convention were unanimous and enthusiastic.

United States Sanitary Commission.

No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1864.

Memorandum of cash disbursements of the United States Sanitary Commission for fifteen days, May 6 to May 20, inclusive, for the succor of the national forces in Virginia.

Paid for purchase of hospital and battle-field supplies	$69,639 48
Paid for horses, wagons, and harnesses, to transport these (and a much larger amount of supplies contributed in kind to the commission for army use)	30,600 48
Paid for tents, forage and subsistence, and outfit of Relief Corps, (200 men)	8,068 63
	$108,308 59

The entire disbursements of the commission from May 1 to May 24, for its work in the whole country, East, West and South, are $208,741 41. J. F. J.

CUDJO'S CAVE.—This celebrated story is having an immense run. Everybody reads it. Mr. Secretary CHASE, and men and women of the greatest intelligence, speak of it in the highest terms as a *great book.*—*Boston Traveller.*

Miss CUMMINS' great novel by the author of "The Lamplighter," called "Haunted Hearts," will be published in London and Boston May 25.—*Boston Traveller.*

[Advertisement.]

ANDERSON.—This is a far-famed name. We have all heard of ANDERSON, of Fort-Sumter fame, and ANDERSON, the wizard; but, just now, the most-talked-about ANDERSON is he of NINETY-NINE BOWERY. Those who have changed their residences and some who have not) may need something in the way of Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c. The merchant before mentioned is just the person to consult: for he has excellent taste in such matters, and sells his goods at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TASTEFUL AND ELEGANT.—When you see a gentleman wearing a hat which attracts general attention by the beauty of the fabric and its remarkable neatness and elegance of style, you may be assured that it is one of KNOX's latest introductions, for he is unrivaled in fashioning hats, and his hats are all the fashion. His establishment at No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is largely patronized.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

Great variety of new styles of chandeliers at low prices, At the manufactory,
No. 141 Elm, near Grand-st.
M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	4 34	Sun sets.....	7 20	Moon rises.	11 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	11 26	Gov. Island..	12 15	Hell Gate..	1 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.

Steamers D. Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Pocahontas, (Br.,) Archbold, London, James McMaster.

Brigs Thomas Terry, (Br.,) Maloney, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Loch Lomond, Shute, Boston, R. P Buck & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Budder, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Perila, (Br.,) Graham, Kingston, Jam., John Jackson; Handy, (Br.,) Weeks, Beaufort, Murray & Nepnew.

Schooners Coral, Kent, Boston, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Maria Louisa, Nash, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Antelope, Morton, Providence, W. S. Brown & Co.; Chingarora, Madison, Fortress Monroe, E. H. Kreemer; W. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Hall, Dunmoretown, W. I., John R. Paul; J. L. Gerity, Ruler, Newport; Sarah Bernice, Calligan, Philadelphia, T. M. Mayhew; Cosmos, Stetson, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Red Jacket, Averell, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Josiah Achorn, Hatch, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

CATARRH
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.
IODINE WATER,

Acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The success which has attended the use of Iodine Water enables us to recommend it, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in *Scrofula, Bronchitis, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weaknesses, Syphilis, &c.*

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of our Iodine Water, as containing ¾ grains *pure* iodine in each fluid ounce—*no solvent being used.* It is not liable to decomposition, nor spontaneously-formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine oxydized nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles at one time, $5. Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

In The Year 1845

Mr. MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE. Since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 12 Gold-st, New-York.

Also, manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair-dressing in use. In large bottles. Price 50 cents.

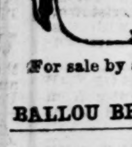
BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
is stifling to insect life.
MOTHS
cannot live where it is. Cheaper than common camphor, and better than anything. Druggist sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, alone, know process of making.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES



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No. 194 Broadway, New-York,
or DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,
Metal Warehouse. Chicago, Ill.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, housewokers, girls lately landed, &c., are immediately suited at the Large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also, male help.

Drs. LIGHTHILL,

Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., pay exclusive attention to the treatment of

DEAFNESS,

Discharges from the Ear,

Noises in the Head,

CATARRH,

And all the various diseases of the

EYE, EAR, THROAT
AND
AIR-PASSAGES,

Office, 34 St. Marks Place,
(Eighth St., betw. 2d and 3d Avenues,)
OFFICE HOURS from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

☞ Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and will henceforth be in constant attendance during the regular office hours.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH CURED.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,

PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James' Church.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.

JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefits which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country, from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and, therefore, feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to these sufferers, to direct them to a proper, and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health—a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ear. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing is as good at present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given the highest elasticity and vigor to my body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for a long time previous.

I wish that the above might serve as a general answer to the interested, but should one or the other desire to apply to me personally, or by letter, I will cheerfully satisfy reasonable demands upon my time.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, whom I esteem as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. JOHN NOTT.

References to parties of the highest respectability residing in the City, who have been cured of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., may be had on application.

OFFICE, NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE,
(8th-st., betw een 2d and 3d av

DR. ROWE,

(Late of No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn,)
CAN BE CONSULTED AT HIS RESIDENCE,
NO. 16 WEST 14TH-ST.,
eight doors west of 5th-av.,
NEW-YORK.
ON

DEAFNESS
CATARRH

DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED WITH BUT LITTLE PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.

HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

From Mr. J. L. Goodell.

No. 8 BENNETT-ST., BOSTON, May 12, 1864.

D. ROWE—*Dear Sir:* Having been troubled with Catarrh for a number of years, the effects of which were the loss of smell, dizziness of the head, with a constant heaviness over the eyes, while the passage from the head to the throat was filled up by an accumulation of soft spongy substance, I placed myself under your care. Though but a little over two months since you have been treating me, quite a considerable change has taken place in my health. The dizziness in my head, together with the pressure over my eyes, has entirely gone, my sense of smell has very much improved, and I breathe quite freely through the nose. Although not entirely cured during the short time I have been under your treatment, yet I am quite confident that by following your directions the disease will very soon be effectually removed. Yours respectfully,

J. L. GOODELL.

P. S.—Any one desirous of obtaining any information regarding my case you can refer to my brother-in-law, Mr. S. Sweet, Jr., No. 30 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Extract from Dr. Rowe's Treatise on Catarrh.

It produces a feeling of uneasiness, heat and stiffness of the nostrils, which are often closed on one or both sides, caused by the thickening of the membrane from inflammation; soon a thin, watery discharge commences, excoriating that part of the skin with which it comes in contact. If the disease be not checked then, the discharge soon becomes purulent, of a greenish yellow color, sometimes tinged with blood, with an odor more or less disagreeable, and sometimes very offensive. The breath of the patient becomes so revoltingly offensive as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of disgust to himself. The discharge frequently drops down the throat, and has to be hawked up to obtain relief—the senses of smell and taste become greatly impaired, and sometimes entirely lost—a distressing headache makes its appearance as the frontal bone sinuses become involved, and neuralgic pain in the face and head as soon as the other sinuses become affected. At night sleep is often interrupted, a sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, thirst and feverishness generally being produced. In the morning a coated tongue and a disagreeable taste in the mouth are frequent, as also dizziness. Some persons become very drowsy, more especially during the day, after eating. After a time the memory becomes impaired, a restless, nervous feeling accompanying it—seriously affecting a close application to study; in short, a general restlessness of mind. Many are disposed to be costive. If the inflammation extends through the tear passage to the eye and inflames that organ, it causes the tears to overflow upon the slightest irritation or exposure, producing what is commonly called "Weeping Eye." If it extends through the Eustachian tubes to the middle ear, the hearing becomes more or less impaired; if it extends down the throat it gives rise to dyspepsia, bronchitis, and to CONSUMPTION. The experience and investigations of the greatest savans in medical science have established the fact that in fully two-thirds of the cases of consumption it commenced by inflammation and ulceration of the air passages. It must be remembered that the best and only cure of consumption is its prevention.

CATARRH CURED.

From Mr. Charles Lockitt.

BROOKLYN, April 8, 1864.

I wish to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Rowe's method of treatment of catarrh.

CHAS. LOCKITT, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

We, the undersigned, feeling that we are being and have been greatly benefitted by Dr. Rowe, by his treatment for catarrh, and believing it to be the most practicable method of treatment, recommend those similarly afflicted to avail themselves of it.

Abrm. M. Kirby, Secretary Montauk Fire Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.

Daniel Van Voorhis, Ryerson-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn.

John G. Voorhies, No. 282 Adelphi-st.

Charles F. Oxley, at Archer, Pancoast & Co's, No. 9 Mercer-st., New-York.

Benj. Moore, Clermont-av., eighth house north of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 69 South-st., New-York.

Henry Ranken, No. 231 South 4th-st., corner 10th-st., Williamsburgh, E. D.

Beside these, other references can be had on application to Dr. Rowe.

From Mr. Thomas S. Day, of Brooklyn,
No. 228 PEARL-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
September 13, 1863.

For the benefit of those similarly afflicted, I make the following statement: For ten years my daughter was afflicted with catarrh, which gradually grew worse, until it had so impaired her health that we felt convinced she must die. The discharge from the head and throat was incessant, frequently accompanied by blood. After having tried every one and everything in vain, as a last resort I called on Dr. Rowe, under whose care she has been entirely cured and restored to the enjoyment of excellent health.

THOMAS S. DAY.

REMARKS ON THE CURE OF DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

It can safely be said that there is no case of discharges of the ear but what can be entirely and permanently cured; and in most cases where, as is usually the case, deafness accompanies it, the hearing can be either entirely cured or materially improved. Like all diseases, there are some cases of deafness that cannot even be benefited, but in the majority of cases the hearing can either be entirely cured or remarkably benefited. It can always be checked and prevented from growing worse.

It is an erroneous idea that where discharges of the ear are checked it will be thrown in the system, and will make its appearance somewhere else in a more aggravated form. A directly contrary effect I have always found in cases that I have treated, the health of the patient being much more robust after the discharge has been checked. I am yet to see a case where it has impaired the health of the patient by being stopped. Let any one disposed to think any injurious effects can arise from its being stopped ask themselves the question, "Is it natural for the ear to discharge?" No, certainly not. Then can it be beneficial to have an offensive discharge rendering you disgusting to every one with whom you are brought in contact, constantly running from your ears, or can it be injurious to check it?

CAUTION TO PARENTS.

Parents are apt to think that their children will outgrow discharges from their ears or catarrhal affections Never were they laboring under a greater mistake. How many instances are there where they have outgrown them? It must be acknowledged that there have been cases, but they are the exception to the rule, and very few and far between—not one in a hundred. In many cases where they have been allowed to continue unchecked, the membrana tymoani or drumhead has become perforated and the drum injured, thus precluding all possibility of restoring the hearing. Is any parent willing to run such a risk?

In catarrh the disease grows with the child, and either terminates in consumption or deafness. These two diseases in children cannot be checked too soon.

CASES OF DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR CURED.

Beside the names given here, many others, residents of this City, can be had on application.

From Caleb Sager, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25, 1862.

This is to certify that my daughter, having been afflicted for eighteen years with deafness and discharges from both ears, caused from scarlet fever when two years old, I placed her under the care of Dr. Rowe. Now her hearing is restored; she hears quite distinctly, and the discharges from both ears are entirely stopped. From my intercourse with Dr. Rowe, I feel justified in recommending him as a gentleman well versed in the diseases he makes a specialty of. CALEB SAGER,
Steward State Lunatic Asylum.

Residence No. 16 West 14th-st., eight doors west of 5th-av., New-York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water or calcerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women,* or *Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no inconvenience. AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing
IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu,

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE HOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE-HOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE-HOUSE,
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY N. Y., OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Purposes and Objects of the French.

The Relations of the Two Emperors, French and Mexican.

The Revenue Expected Under the New Government.

Interesting Discussion in the French Corps Legislatif.

FRENCH CORPS LEGISLATIF.

An important debate transpired in the Corps Legislatif on May 10 upon the budget. In the course of a speech upon it, M. BERRYER said:

The second resource proposed to us is the Mexican indemnity, fixed by the convention at 270 millions. Out of these 270 millions a loan has been contracted by means of a creation of rente decided on by a decree dated from Miramar. There are two sections of rente—one of twelve millions for the wants of the new Government, and the other of 6,600,000f. on account of the indemnity due to France; and the negotiators of the loan announced to the public that they were going to issue 18,600,000f. of rente. I have in my hand a prospectus, and I read there, 'English and French Loan.' What does that mean? Has England borrowed as well as France? It looks as if both nations would guarantee the loan up to a certain point. The loan is represented as producing interest at the rate of 10 per cent.; it is issued at 63f., and it is to be reimbursed at 80; there is to be a finance committee composed of an English, a French, and a Mexican commissioner, presided over by a personage of great importance—Count de Germiny, Senator, formerly Governor of the Bank. I now ask the Minister of State what has become of the loan? Is it negotiated? It is important for us to know. *If I am well informed it is not yet negotiated for the whole 18,000,000. Is it for 8,000,000? I have my doubts.* Then, again, what has become of the rente intended for us? The firm of Messrs. GLYN, of London, had announced that they would negotiate the whole 18,000,000. In the secret committee, I demanded to know the terms, and was led to suppose that the Minister of State would communicate them. He cannot do so at the present day, for, if I am rightly informed, the firm of GLYN, to whom the rente was offered at 60, with the prospect of negotiating at 63, both in Paris and London, *has thought fit to decline the bargain.* What will be the result? That we shall have to keep these Mexican rente in our portfolios to be negotiated hereafter. So it was with the Italian rente for 75, which we got after the Treaty of Zurich, and by which we lost 11,800,000 francs, or 15 to 16 per cent. *And I fear that we shall lose still more in the Mexican.* It is true indeed that the very able report of M. O'QUIN does not share these apprehensions, but I have in my hand a report made by M. ARAUJUEZ, formerly Mexican Finance Minister to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The report explains these things—the state of the revenues of Mexico, which amount to from 50,000,000 to 55,000,000 of francs, the amount of the home debt, and that of the foreign one. Adding to what is due to France, M. ARANJUEZ concludes that a loan of 750,000,000 is indispensable, and that at least two years will be necessary for the new Government to complete all the essentially necessary arrangements with regard to taxes and other matters. The loan has only been made for 120,000,000, so that I do not see how all the hopes conceived by some of our colleagues can be realized. *According to the engagements contracted by the Emperor Maximilian, he will, before he establishes his Government in Mexico, have to pay a sum of 125,000,000 out of the loan of 120,000,000.* [Laughter and murmurs.] I think it my duty to thus set aside illusions which would cause mere chimeras to be accepted for realities. There will therefore be an impossibility of causing an equilibrium in our Budget by what is to come from Mexico.

M. ROUHER replied to M. BERRYER. He said:

I now come to M. BERRYER's remarks on the Mexican question—a question which has given rise in this Chamber to many gloomy apprehensions. In the discussion last year, we were told that our expedition to San Luis de Potosi was a folly, as the Mexican army under JUAREZ, URAGUA, DOBLADO and ORTEGA would defeat our troops when thus scattered over 400 leagues of territory.

M. THIERS.—No one said that. [Interruption.]

M. ROUHER.—If M. THIERS will refer to M. JULES FAVRE's speech, he will see what apprehensions are therein expressed.

M. J. FAVRE.—I never doubted the success of our troops. [Noise.]

M. ROUHER.—Our expedition was represented as marching against the wishes of the Mexican populations.

A VOICE.—It was said with justice.

M. ROUHER—With justice! Dare any one say that? You must then have forgotten Gen. BAZAINE's triumphal march over 400 leagues of territory, and the acclamations which saluted the French flag wherever it was unfurled. Facts and history are lost on the willfully blind. [Hear, hear.] The much blamed expedition to San Luis de Potosi was a triumphal march. [Applause.] Shall I be contradicted by M. THIERS when I say that these gloomy forebodings were of a nature to alarm the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and induce him to abandon his enterprise, which was represented to him as attended with enormous risk? The Archduke, however, persisted; he is now on the Atlantic, and will shortly assume the crown of Mexico. Would it not have been more patriotic to show greater confidence in this bold and distant enterprise than to utter within these walls unfavorable predictions which might have destroyed the sovereign's confidence in his work and the credit necessary for its execution. [Hear, hear.] In England such a fault would not have been committed. [Movement.] And when the blood and honor of France are engaged in distant regions, I think it is more patriotic to await events with confidence than to deal in anticipations which discourage and enervate the strongest resolution. [Applause.] But at last the question has been put; the loan and the burdens of the Mexican Budget have been examined for the purpose of showing the powerlessness of all the elements of credit. Let us examine them in our turn. The debt has been fixed at 270,000,000, but M. BERRYER seems to think that our expenditure has exceeded that sum. The details necessary to appreciate the cost of the expedition, as given yesterday by M. VUITRY, refute the opinion of M. BERRYER. *The figure of 270,000,000 represents the real figure of the expenses, including the return of our troops and the wear and tear of shipping.* With respect to the loan, it must be remembered that the monetary crisis that has since prevailed was then first manifesting itself. *There might be also some legitimate disquietude about a loan made in the name of a sovereign who had not yet set foot in the land he was to rule over; moreover, the news had arrived that the American Congress* would not recognize the new government. It was under such circumstances that the loan was launched; there was nothing in the prospectus calculated to mislead or beguile. Then it was that the firm of GLYN, which had entered into an engagement with the Archduke MAXIMILIAN for negotiating twelve millions of rente, applied to the French Government, and said: You have received in Mexican values a rente calculated at the rate of 63fr. You have received sixty-six millions of rente; the retention of that large amount of titles embarrasses the negotiation; allow us, then, to open a subscription at once for the Archduke and for the titles given to the French Cabinet. Our Government consented; the loan was not, indeed, completely covered, as the amount of subscriptions reached nine only out of the twelve millions that were wanted, leaving three for ulterior negotiation. But is there anything in this to cause surprise? Is it not rather a great proof of confidence when we find capitalists advancing nine millions to a Sovereign not yet in possession—to a Government not yet organized, when there are many old Governments which cannot borrow at all? *There is no doubt that when the Emperor Maximilian shall advance from Vera Cruz to Mexico amidst the enthusiastic demonstrations of the people—*

M. JULES FAVRE—*In that case recall your army!*

M. ROUHER.—I say that there is no doubt that Mexican credit will ameliorate, and that France will be enabled to realize the rente allotted to her, if not without loss, at any rate so as to justify the provisions of the Budget of 1865. And you will share my conviction, gentlemen, when I shall have submitted to you the schedule of the charges and resources of Mexico. M. BERRYER has said that the Mexican Government had 125,000,000 to pay to France and England, and he asked how that country can meet such engagements with 120,000,000 of loan. But in listening to him I made this simple reflection: "If you deduct from the loan the sums that are due to us, these sums will be paid into our treasury, and then I do not understand how you arrive at a deficit for the Budget at the moment when you make us pay. [True, true!]

M. J. FAVRE.—We shall get 37,000,000 out of 270.

M. ROUHER—The 270,000,000 are to be paid by instalments, at fixed periods. M. BERRYER has alluded to a report of M. ARANJUEZ, which was published in the *Morning Post,* certainly without the authorization of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. If it treats of an enormous loan, the reason is that M. ARANJUEZ, in a project which was not accepted by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, proposed to reimburse at once the whole of the public debt of Mexico, both home and foreign, and to organize, in Sonora, the working of the mines by the State under the protection of an armed force. I have in my hand another report, received from M. ARUNJUEZ this morning, in which, while proposing a loan less considerable than the first, he comes to results quite as profitable for the finances of both France and Mexico. He estimates the resources of Mexico at from 20 to 30,000,000 of piastres. Our

SEE NINTH PAGE—SUPPLEMENT.

own agents in Mexico think they might reach 30,000,000. As the ex enses of Government will not exceed 20,000,000, there would remain 10,000,000 for the interest of the debt. When the disorder was at the worst under JUAREZ, the Mexican revenue amounted to 20,000,000. *There can, consequently, be no reason to doubt that, under a regular Government, the revenue will be 20,000,000. Mexico will be, therefore, able to meet all its engagements.* According to M. BERRYER's calculations, the whole of the loan will be absorbed in paying existing demands on Mexico, but he has overlooked the ten millions of piasters of the surplus revenue, and that is the most considerable element of the Mexican financial question. Allow me, in concluding, to give a retrospective glance at the Mexican expedition. In the Gulf of Mexico, where we have important maritime and commercial interests, more than 200,000 of our countrymen being there engaged in trade, we had to avenge our honor and to protect our citizens. The enterprise appeared easy when executed by three Powers, but after a while we found ourselves alone. We then determined to pursue our object vigorously, and even to march on the capital, if our honor and protection of Frenchmen rendered it necessary. *When, after a brief check, our end was gained, we persevered in the course we had taken from the first. We went to Mexico to overthrow a man who had outraged France to obtain reparation.* We undertook the general pacification of the country; we organized the finances, the administration and the army of the nation after its long calamities, and we called on it to choose the Government under which it would prefer to live. Such is the work which the Sovereign, free alike from temerity and weakness, has pursued through all obstacles; and this calm, reflective and resolute conduct has been worthy both of a great Government and a great people. [Applause.] And now will the edifice that has been constructed resist the action of individuals and the action of time? You see a country which has been nourished during fifty years by the bitter fruits of civil war; the land made sterile by bloody hecatombs and ignoble combats; fortune, family, labor, honor, existence, all at the mercy of armed bands. A Government presents itself bringing order and regularity, and *can you think that this people, so eager for security, will not repay in gratitude and devotion what this Sovereign brings to them in safety and prosperity? I fear not to say that the Emperor Maximilian holds in his hands the future of this nation.* Let him show himself laborious and resolute, a devoted friend of the principles of equality and civil liberty, which form the bases of a sage democracy; let him use his power so as to give satisfaction to the country, and he will not be long in seeing a regenerate nation and a new people springing up under his sceptre, [applause;] and then this grateful people, relieved from all humiliation, and at last free and erect, will acclaim the Emperor of Mexico, and with the same cry the Emperor of the French, who has brought about the regeneration of the country.

LIFE IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

Experience of One of Last Week's Victims—Society of the Fort—The Secesh—The Whitewashed—What the Writer Saw and Heard.

I decline to be a victim, most emphatically refuse to become a sufferer. Nevertheless I have spent three days under the supervision of MARTIN BURKE, whose stern discipline and unflinching obedience to orders has often been attested by the veteran hero of Mexico in these words: "I'll order you shot, and MARTIN BURKE shall do it."

A trip to Fort Lafayette, under the auspices of those thinking contrivances, bayonets, is not in any sense a trip to be looked forward to with shivers of delight; and, for that reason, perhaps, Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX's Staff, who, on Wednesday evening last, invited us, (that is, not an editorial us, but stands in place of four others with myself,) to ride in a carriage to the Park Barracks, where he would soon join us, did not mention the fact; and for the same reason it is presumed Capt. BLAKE, who escorted us to Castle Garden on that evening only informed us that we should probably spend the night on the *Burden*. Capt. BLAKE was mistaken. We did not spend the night on the *Burden*. Very much on the contrary. The night was spent with a bigger burden on us. At about 12½ o'clock the *Burden*, with her burden, bumped against a dock. After an animated scramble for hats and of self-shaking to cure the sausagey feeling of a cramped-up snooze, we were marshaled in martial line, and marched into the kind embraces of Fort Lafayette. We were immediately introduced to Col. BURKE and "Tom." At the suggestion of the Colonel we seated ourselves while "Tom" proceeded to enter our names in the ledger. In the meantime, the Colonel very politely inquired the reason of our being thrown upon his hospitality. We could only say we did not know, at which the Colonel repeated the remark, which any visitor of his will be sure to hear, quoted, at least: "Ah! yes. No one ever knows what they come here for. This is a Temple of Innocence." "Tom," meanwhile accepted the loan of our watches, money and valuables, and it was with no ordinary feeling of delight that the writer acceded to the request of the Colonel to enter the next room, be it known that in that next room there was a very snowy and very tempting-looking bed. The Colonel informed me that it was a mere formality of course, (referring to the arrest I thought,) and "I must search you," instead of offering me the snowy couch. My companions will learn for the first time when they read this, how utterly selfish those thinking bayonets had made me. After the search we were escorted to our quarters; one of five to Battery 1, one to Battery 3, one to Battery 4, and two to Battery 5, the writer one of the latter two. Battery 5 contained on Thursday morning, when entered by us, 32 sleeping individuals, beside five 32-pounder guns and the baggage of the 32 sleepers. Not at all acquainted with the etiquette of casemate No. 5, my companion and myself took lodgings in two chairs, using the transoms of the before-mentioned 30-pounders for a pillow. It should be mentioned that the Colonel had apologized to us for the scant accommodations of this evening, and promised improvements for to-morrow night. Of course, we smiled—aye, laughed at the idea of *to-morrow* evening. The night was gotten through with, with the usual accidents of sleeping in a chair, with no pillow, and in front of a roaring fire in a casemate. He of Battery 4 had taken up his quarters on the dining table of the mess, with a blanket for a pillow. He of Battery 4 was much afraid of many-legged vermin, and so very volubly expressed himself. It would be doing Battery 4 an injustice not to say, upon this hint they spake. Through the thin partition all the sorry jokes of our companion were distinctly heard. LE BELT, an inmate of Battery 4, who, *par parenthese*, knew what *he* was there for, viz: "for borrowing a piece of rope with a schooner at one end of it," finally restored quiet to his mind by the statement that the only animal of that description in the fort was in his own possession, and was presently undergoing a thorough training, in order to engage in a contest with a rat.

Daylight struggled in at the embrasures, a fierce fife and a malignant drum broke the stillness, the ports of the casemate opened, and the thirty two sleepers were discovered in all possible positions and postures, the effect decidedly novel on people used to passable accommodations. At 6 the word "breakfast" was passed. Being without the usual articles of tinnery necessary to a successful accomplishing of the meal, the cook, a brawny soldier, furnished the necessary cups and pans. The fare consisted of one-sixth of a loaf of soft bread, a pint of coffee, and a passable quantity of meat, cold. This meal over, the usual questioning commenced, and the usual information was imparted. The particularization of this night and morning is perhaps enough of minutiæ.

Society at Fort Lafayette is as inexorable and unflinching in its demands as it ever could be in the Fifth-avenue. There are two classes—the genuine "secesh" and the "whitewashed," speaking secesh-wise. The secesh despise their *confrères*, the whitewashed. They say of them that they are neither the one thing nor the other. They are entitled in no way to the respect of either side. Their organs, pretending to represent both sides, actually represent none, and are despicable from the fact that they have no courage, nor will they allow them respectability. They do avow their respect for true-blue Abolitionists, saying that they are right in being so—born at the North and belonging there, they would be beneath any one's dignity if they were not such. So sensitive are they, too, of their possible reputation at the North, and especially in this City, that dozens asked the writer to at least say, in answer to questions, that they were neither cut-throats, thieves nor felons.

It is only proper to say that I messed with thirty Secessionists, pure, thoroughbred Southerners, who, undeviating in their devotion to JEFF. DAVIS, asked my politics, and upon my answer that I was without reserve a Union man and a supporter of the Administration in any case, declared that my opinions were entitled to all respect, and although alone I should be so respected.

These knew too why they were imprisoned; many had been elsewhere in military prisons, and unhesitatingly pronounced Fort Lafayette the best military prison in the country. They expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the fare, wanting only tobacco. They expend no time in berating and abusing Gen. DIX, nor in finding fault with Col. BURKE. They deny the reported filth of the Fort, and this I can corroborate, if my experience of three days and nights, without change of clothing, is sufficient test.

The "whitewashed," secesh, or "Copperheads" generally, are those who have been as they say, six months, or more or less, in the Fort, and do not know why. These in ten minutes' conversation, contrive that you shall know the reason, however. In most of the cases, it is swindling either the Government or the soldiers, toned down by the whitewashed tale into a misunderstanding with Gen. DIX, or the testimony of some blessed "Dutchman," or of having my discharge in my pocket, ending invariably, in the request that they have a hearing, and a peroration of curses on Gen. DIX, President LINCOLN, Col. BURKE, and the authorities generally. How many times an hour the country is placed in Hades by these folks would puzzle a calculating machine to keep track of. Col. BURKE, and his eccentricities, are the continual subject of their jibes and jokes. The individual who enters the sacred precincts of Fort Lafayette, and listens to all their tales, will be very nearly ready to believe the oftened penciled motto, "Who enters here, leaves hope behind." Despised at home, and despised by those they would if possible befriend, it is perhaps sufficient to leave them alone in their glory.

The legend that upon release the prisoner is required to sign an obligation not to prosecute the Government or its officers for false imprisonment, has been repeated to the public in every possible shape, and from every possible elevation. In behalf of five released prisoners, I desire to deny this.

In behalf of my companions, I desire to return our thanks to Col. BURKE and his Lieutenants, CULLEN and WILLIAMS, for their kindness. To Col. LUDLOW, Capt. BLAKE, Lieuts. BICKLEY and BAILEY, we are obliged, for their delicacy in the performance of a disagreeable duty.

To those *Union* men who have counseled us that our rights and liberties have been violated, and that we are very sheep for not thinking so, and making a corresponding row, we have only to say: "We have seen Fort Lafayette, and are not ashamed to own the reason of our going." OCCIDENT.

The Louisville Refugee Commission.

We conversed a day or two since with a gentleman who is connected with the Refugee Commission of Louisville, Ky., from whom we learned that this organization is in pressing need of assistance in the prosecution of its labors. The object of the commission, as its name indicates, is to extend aid and comfort to those persons who seek refuge within our lines from the tyranny and distress prevailing in the rebel States. These refugees are counted by hundreds and thousands, and are generally in a condition of pitiable destitution. Many of them were prosperous and even wealthy before their noble and unswerving fidelity to the old flag drew down upon them the merciless vengeance of their rebel neighbors. Stripped of their property, driven from their homes, subjected to every species of persecution which rebel hatred could invent, they have made their way, as best they might, to seek the protection of the flag for which they have sacrificed everything but honor. Many who have been assisted by the Refugee Commission have had an experience of rebel cruelty, the mere recital of which sends a cold shudder to the heart. A lady, who, with her daughter, escaped from Southern Kentucky, said that her little boy, only 14 years old, was tied to a tree by a guerrilla band and shot at as a target, while his mother and sister were compelled to look on. An old man, of more than eighty years, who fought bravely during the last war with England, was taken by rebels, his hands tied behind his back and his feet tied together. He was then placed in a chair in front of the fire-place, with his feet resting on hot embers, which had been raked out upon the hearth. In this position he was left, utterly unable to move; and when, after a lapse of time, he was discovered by a neighbor, the bottoms of his feet were already burned to the bone!

These are but examples of the cruelties from which the Southern patriots from the northern portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and from Tennessee and Southern Kentucky seek refuge in our lines. Most of the refugees belong to the poorer class of Southern whites, and have no personal friends or family connections in the North. It is the business of the Refugee Commission to give them immediate, but of course only temporary relief, and to find them places of employment in which they can take care of themselves. Several hundred laborers have been sent through its instrumentality to the mines on Lake Superior, and to the coal regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The number of refugees is daily increasing, and the commission is unable to supply their wants with the necessary promptitude. What is most needed is clothing of every kind, but more especially female under-clothing. Donations of material for female garments would be particularly acceptable, as the women are more than willing to sew for themselves. Several benevolent ladies have sent in silk dresses. For these the commission has no use, except to sell in order to purchase less expensive material. Second-hand clothing and cheap dress stuffs, will be gratefully accepted by the commission, and put to the best use. Donations of money are not asked for.

Now it strikes us that the excellent and patriotic ladies of New-York, who have just taken a pledge to economise, and to abstain from the use of imported luxuries, could not do their suffering countrywomen a better service than by sending a portion of their wardrobes to the Refugee Commission in Louisville. Let each one contribute something in this way, and the result will be the alleviation of a vast amount of distress among a most worthy class of persons. The Rev. Mr. HEYWOOD, of Louisville, is President of the commission, and any packages sent to his address, will be applied to this charitable object.

Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-Schools.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-schools was celebrated Tuesday, with exercises at the different churches, processions and feasting. The morning was unfavorable, and a portion of the proceedings were on the point of being abandoned, but toward noon the rain ceased, and the children repaired to their different school-houses, where they were joined in line and marched to the churches designated. The exercises were similar everywhere. The children commenced by singing:

"Welcome, kind friends and teachers dear,
Ye, who have toiled another year,
To lead us up the heavenward way
And teach us how to watch and pray."

Addresses were then made, and after several more songs, concluded with the following:

"We are going, we are going, to a home beyond the skies,
Where the fields are robed in beauty, and the sunlight
never dies." &c.

The schools separated into four divisions, formed in procession in the different parts of the city assigned to them. The Western Division formed on Henry-street, and marched on the west and east sides, from Pierrepont to Cranberry streets, a band of music meanwhile playing patriotic airs. The number of children is estimated at about 8,000.

The Eastern Division formed on Clinton-avenue, and marched and countermarched on both sidewalks to the music of a band, from Myrtle to Fulton avenues. The number in line was about the same as those of the Western Division.

The Southern Division formed on Clinton-street, to the number of about 6,000, and marched and countermarched between Pacific and Carroll streets, to the music of the Seventh Regiment and Dodworth's Bands.

The Gowanus Division paraded on Third-avenue, to the music of a band. They numbered about 2,000 children.

The children presented a very fine and interesting appearance, and appeared gratified with the opportunity presented of appearing on parade once more with their best clothes and beautiful banners and flags. The banners were mostly of silk—some blue, some red and some white, and each ornamented with an appropriate device, generally accompanied with a Scriptural quotation, together with the name of the school. Badges were worn by all—teachers as well as scholars.

The churches in which the schools assembled, and the divisions to which they were attached, are as follows:

WESTERN DIVISION.—GEORGE A. BELL, Marshal.

Pierrepont-street Baptist Church.—Director, Mr. JOHN CATTNACK. First Presbyterian, (Remsen-street,) German Evangelical, Lawrence-street Presbyterian, Prospect-street Mission.

Plymouth Church.—Director, Mr. WM. C. SPELLMAN. Plymouth, Home Mission, Second Presbyterian, Washington-street Methodist, City Park Mission.

Second Presbyterian Church.—Director, Mr. ROBERT S. BURBING. Church of the Pilgrims, Bethel Mission, Third Presbyterian.

Washington-street Methodist.—Director, JOSHUA ROGERS, Jr. York-street, Methodist, Navy Mission, Mariners, St. John Baptist, First Primitive Methodist, Moravian.

Academy of Music.—Directors, ISRAEL A. BARKER and HENRY IDE. First Presbyterian, (Henry-street,) State-street Congregational, Reformed Dutch Church on the Heights, Pacific street Methodist, Pierrepont-street Baptist, St. Ann's, Nos. 1 and 2.

First Presbyterian Church, (Remsen-street).—Director, Mr. H. D. VAN ORDEN. First Reformed Dutch, Bethesda, First Baptist, Centenary Methodist.

First Reformed Dutch Church.—Director, M. S. D. CROSBY, Sands-street Methodist, Elm-place Congregational, First Reformed Presbyterian.

EASTERN DIVISION.—L. D. SIMONS, Marshal

Central Presbyterian Church.—Director, Mr. GEORGE COPELAND. Fleet-street Methodist, St. Peters.

Hanson-place Methodist Church.—Director, Mr. A. A. PLANT. Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian, Rochester-avenue Mission, Central Baptist, Central Baptist Mission.

Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church.—Director, Mr. S. T. FREEMAN. Hanson-place Methodist, Church of Messiah, Central Presbyterian, Border Mission.

Hanson-place Baptist Church.—Director, M. S. L. PARSONS. Clinton-avenue Congregational, Atlantic-avenue Mission, Steuben Mission, Union Congregational.

Clinton-avenue Congregational Church.—Director, R. W. McKEE. Franklin-avenue Presbyterian, East Brooklyn First Orphans', North Reformed Dutch, Vanderbilt-avenue Mission.

North Reformed Dutch Church.—Director, Mr. JOHN E. SEARLES. Hanson-place Baptist, Summerfield Methodist, Concord-street Baptist; Siloam Presbyterian.

Church of the Messiah.—Director, Mr. W. B. JONES. Cumberland Mission, Myrtle-avenue Mission, East Brooklyn Congregational.

Summerfield Methodist.—Director, Mr. THOMAS VERNON. Washington-avenue Baptist, Central Congregational, First United Presbyterian, Woodhaven.

Washington-avenue Baptist.—Director, Mr. W. H. WILSON. Clinton-avenue Methodist, East Reformed Dutch, Greene-avenue Presbyterian, Quincey-street Mission.

Central Congregational Church.—Director, Mr. J. C. M. KILLOP. Nathan Bangs Methodist, Gates-avenue Mission, Bedford Congregational, Janes Methodist.

De Kalb-avenue Methodist.—Director, Mr. RICHARD BUNCE. Bedford-avenue Baptist, Lefferts Park Mission, De Kalb-avenue Methodist.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—A. T. BALDWIN, Marshal.

Pacific-street Methodist.—Director, Mr. C. C. MUDGE. Atlantic-street Mission, South Congregational, Boerum-street Mission, St. Peter's Mission.

South Presbyterian.—Director, Mr. W. P. COOK. Strong-place Baptist, Carroll Park Mission, South Presbyterian.

Middle Reformed Dutch.—Director, Mr. JOHN H. DAVIS. Tabernacle, German Methodist.

Strong place Baptist.—Director, Mr. D. W. P. McMULLEN. Westminster, Christ Church Mission, Warren-street Mission.

Westminster Church.—Director, Mr. M. DUPUY. Middle Reformed Dutch, Seamen's Bethel, First-place Methodist.

First-place Methodist.—Director, Mr. JOSEPH I. DAY. Warren-street Methodist, William-street Mission.

The schools in Gowanus, composed of the Third-avenue Reformed Dutch, Greenwood Baptist and Eighteenth-street Methodist, met at the Third-avenue Reformed Dutch Church and paraded along the same thoroughfare.

The weather was all that could be desired, and everything passed off pleasantly—the latter part of the proceedings especially, which consisted in furnishing the children with all sorts of good things in their respective school-rooms.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Jubilee Anniversaries—American Baptist Home Mission Society—American and Foreign Bible Society—Bible Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 21, 1864.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-five, as will be known to very many if not all the readers of the TIMES, is what is called a "Jubilee Year" with the religious societies. Philadelphia is the favored spot selected for the performance of the rites and observances proper to such an event as the Fiftieth Anniversary of the great religious societies of the land. These societies are much more potent instruments than is commonly thought. Members of churches here about them once a year at least, but of their workings and influence upon the community little is known by those who do not attend their annual meetings or are not directly interested in their "active." They do not yield political, nor stock-jobbing, nor speculative influence of any kind, but they still have to do with that most important part of the human anatomy—the pocket. The clear-headed will at once perceive the vast importance of these meetings, where, with the observance of the necessary formalities, hundreds of thousands, nay millions of money, are every year disposed of by resolution. And we all know well that the resolutions of an active, stirring, religious body are something more than empty words. Their magnetic influence is felt throughout the whole year.

The bodies with which your correspondent has to do are those of the Baptist denomination. The first that met was the

HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

Its anniversary was held at the Broad-street Church, corner of Broad and Brown. The meeting was largely attended, the attendance and interest increasing as each train brought its load of life directors, members and delegates. J. W. MERRITT, Esq., of Boston, is the President of the Society, and presided on the occasion until called away, when Dr. PARKER, of Boston, and Dr. WESTCOTT, of New-York, successively filled that post, beside Dr. ANDERSON, of Rochester, who was elected President in place of Mr. MERRITT, who declined reëlection. A Secretary *pro tem.* was also elected in the person of C. P. SHELDON, D. D., of Troy. The Corresponding Secretary, Dr. BACKUS, read the annual report, which showed that great progress had been made by the Society, though at one time their prospects looked dark. Their receipts had been about $72,000, being some $25,000 more than last year, and more than ever received before. The report recounted the great work done by the society's agents during the year, and showed what propositions were entertained for the ensuing year. The key-note of the report was the passage referring to the establishment of a church-building fund—an institution which all other denominations have, and is greatly needed by the Baptists. This occupied a good share of the two days' discussions of the society, and, from the spirit of the meeting, it is evident that the proposition of the board to raise $25,000 per year till the whole $100,000 is raised, will be practically carried out. The evening of Thursday, May 19, the first day of meeting, was devoted to a stirring (if it proved so to the subsequent speakers) sermon on "The Freedmen of the South." The preacher, Dr. IDE, of Massachusetts, took strong ground in favor of the Society's adopting the Freedmen as their principal field of labor as long as events should justify the course, as they are now doing. He went so far as to say in substance, "Give up the West, to some extent, as that can walk alone now, and turn your attention chiefly to the Freedmen." This remark, as I have said, stirred up the Western men, a large delegation of whom were present, and Friday witnessed a stream of Western eloquence that amused many and interested all. California was ably represented in two stirring addresses, and the Mississippi Valley in two or three more. The result was that the Freedmen are to be taken good care of, the Mississippi Valley not to suffer, and California to get ten men as missionaries where she has had two. Of course, to do all this requires expansion, and $150,000 was promptly voted—a sum twice as large as ever before raised. From the former record of the Society there is good reason for thinking that it will be raised. At all events, the Society has voted to spend it, and begin the process at once, whether raised or not. After two days' deliberations, the body adjourned.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

held its 28th Anniversary to-day. Though not a jubilee year with them, the occasion was one of interest. The receipts have been $30,000, which is greater than last year. The distribution of bibles amounts to some 28,000 during the year. The British and Foreign Bible Society having extended the courtesy of sending some 23,000 copies of the scriptures, resolutions of affectionate gratitude to them and to the American Bible Society, which extended the same courtesy on a smaller scale. The society elected the officers of the previous year, with the exception of Rev. D. B. Cheney, of California, in place of Joseph Rollinson; E. D. Jones, Esq., of Missouri, in place of Wm. McPherson, Esq.; Rev. J. E. Johnson, of Iowa, in place of Wm. H. Byron, Esq.; George W. Chipman, Esq., of New-York, in place of W. C. Duncan, D. D., and the addition of Wm. Hague, D. D., of New-York, to the roll of Vice-Presidents. The society listened in the afternoon to addresses by Dr. Parmly, of New-Jersey, Rev. Mr. Arthur, New-York, Dr. Gillette, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Crowell, Illinois. The session continued through the evening, when the society adjourned to another year. A resolution was submitted to draft a series of resolutions on the state of the country, but as that had been done by the Home Mission Society in behalf of the denomination, the motion did not pass.

The American Bible Union also held its anniversary to-day, but I must defer it till my next. The Anniversaries continue till next Thursday, all the Baptist societies participating with vigor. Two annual sermons are to be preached to-morrow, one before the Publication Society by Dr. HAGUE, of Boston; before the American and Foreign Bible Society by Dr. GILLETTE, of Washington, D. C. BAPTIST.

American Bible Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 23, 1864.

Our city is full of Christians to-day. Methodists, Quakers, Baptists and Covenanters are all here. Perhaps not less than 5,000 are holding their annual greetings with us.

The American Bible Union has just closed its session. Dr. ARMITAGE, of your City, presided, and delivered an eloquent address. Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of Kentucky, gave us a good *loyal* speech, which stirred up the enthusiasm from a thousand hearers, who cheered him to the echo. Rev. Dr. EVERTS, of Chicago, was no less eloquent, and while he was full of devotion to the Bible, he could not repress the words of patriotic love that thrilled his heart and must come forth to thrill the people. Rev. Drs. SHEPARD, EBERETT, CONANT, WYCKOFF and WIBERY, of Sweden, addressed the Union, while the Secretary, Dr. WYCKOFF, gave a history of its origin and work in translation and circulation. A half a million copies of Scriptures have been circulated in various languages, and the society is reported to be in a very prosperous condition.

Baptist Publication Society—Historical Society—Missionary Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 24, 1864.

In my last, I gave you the doings of the religious societies of the Baptist denomination who have met in this city for their anniversaries, up to Saturday. Since then two annual sermons have been preached, two societies held their meetings, and now another is in full swing. The annual sermons were, before the American and Foreign Bible Society, by Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, formerly of New-York, now of Washington, D. C., and before the Publication Society, by WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., also formerly of New-York, and now of Boston. They were both efforts of ability, referring especially to the concerns of the particular societies before which they were preached. The pulpits of the city were generally occupied by strangers, a large number of very distinguished (in their denominations) ones being present. Monday morning the Publication Society held its anniversary. WILLIAM PHELPS, Esq., of New-York, President of the organization, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. Some suggestions in his speech were committed, for further consideration, to a committee. The Treasurer's and Secretary's Reports were then read, showing the receipts to be, for the year, $77,373 in the Business Department—a gain over last year of $29,034; and in the Benevolent Department, $31,000, which is $14,954 more than last year. Of this $10,000 is from a special donation from JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., of this city. The total receipts are $108,473. The gift of Mr. CROZER was for the purpose of establishing a fund by which destitute Sabbath Schools could be supplied with libraries. The society has issued during the year 528,000 copies of books and tracts. The *Young Reaper*, a Sabbath-School paper, circulates 102,291 copies per month. The new books issued are forty-four in number. Since its organization the society has issued 16,630,134 copies of books, pamphlets and tracts. During the year thirty-eight missionaries have been employed in this and other countries. After the reading of the report the society was addressed by Rev. Mr. A. WIBERG, Missionary to Sweden, and in the afternoon by Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, of this city. He made a telling speech on the state of our Sabbath school literature, and offered a resolution to the effect that "while we sympathize with all other denominations in their Sunday-school work, we cannot feed a Baptist Sunday-school upon the meagre fare of their literature." Mr. SMITH's remarks were sensible and earnest. The rest of the session was taken up with the remarks of Rev. L. MOSS, of Massachusetts, an essay by G. W. ANDERSON, D. D., on the "Denominational Training for Children," and more addresses.

The Baptist Historical Society held its anniversary on the evening of Monday. The principal affair was an able history from the pen and lips of D. C. EDDY, D.D., of this city, of "The Unitarian Apostacy of New-England." The Reverend speaker pointed to the Baptists as the only denomination who stood firm in the shock of Unitarianism in New-England. Not one Baptist church was bought under its influence. At the conclusion of the address the Secretary read his report, which shows the Society to be performing a great and important work. It is not a society that seeks money. It revels in old books, pamphlets, papers, manuscrips, pictures and every other thing from a Baptist's Bible to a Baptist's cheese press. The nature of this organization, of this society, therefore is one that appeals powerfully to all Baptists. Its object is to preserve everything Baptistic from destruction. It has accomplished and is still doing a great work in this way.

To-day, Tuesday, the 24th, has been the first day of jubilee—there are three days. The Missionary Union began its meeting this morning. The meeting opened with JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., in the chair. The annual report showed a receipt of $135,000 during the year, and an encouraging state of affairs generally. An address was delivered by BARON STOW, D. D., of Boston, on the early history of the organization. After the address several old gentlemen, clergymen and others, who had been present at the foundation of the Union fifty years ago delivered speeches. For an hour or two an old men's free conference prevailed, of such interest that the session was prolonged by resolution to hear them out, which was not accomplished after all. There are calls for more. Yours, BAPTIST.

Commissioners of Health.

This body met on Tuesday, Mayor Gunther presiding.

The subject of the powers of the board was again discussed, the City Inspector having expressed the opinion that they had no right, nor anybody, except the Board of Health, to destroy property. The board were divided in opinion upon this point. The Corporation Counsel was not present.

The City Inspector asked what he should do with regard to the fat-boiling establishments. He said he was in doubt how to proceed, and he did not wish to stand under the imputation of being inactive. He had consulted the Police Commissioners in regard to having their "sanitary squad" act against the proprietors of these concerns, and was told that they could do nothing without going into the courts upon formal complaints, which would be a tedious proceeding. The City Inspector further said that he had notified all persons engaged in bone-boiling, and other nuisances prohibited by the Corporation ordinances, to cease the nuisance, and if this notice failed, he could only proceed further by reporting cases of infractions of the ordinances to the Corporation Attorney, for the prosecution and recovery of the penalties prescribed.

No action was taken by the board upon either of these topics.

Dr. SAYRE, the Resident Physician, stated that about an hour before a child had died of small-pox in a low cellar, at No. 156 Mott-street, and another child was sick of the same disease at the same place. The mother of these children refused to have either of them sent to the hospital, although Mr. KELLOCK, Superintendent of Outdoor of the Department of Charities and Corrections, had taken the pains to send a carriage to the door to take them thither. He instanced other similar cases where persons afflicted with contagious diseases could not be removed to a hospital, because of the aversion of the invalids to go there, or of their friends to having them removed.

In view of these facts the board adopted a resolution directing the City Inspector hereafter, on notice from either the Health Commissioner or Resident Physician of such cases, to have them removed forthwith to the proper hospital, (Bellevue,) and to request the aid of the police in doing so.

It is understood that the Police Commissioners have already expressed their willingness to aid the City Inspector in fulfilling this unpleasant duty, which for the safety of the public health is very necessary should be done.

The City Inspector said he had notified all the butchers to remove the fat and offal from the slaughter houses every day.

A petition was sent in to try a certain deodorizing substance, but the Board decided that the petitioner must get his patronage from the persons who have matter of the character of a nuisance, and which can be abated by this process.

THE FUNERAL OF BRIG.-GEN. J. S. WADSWORTH AT GENESEO.—The remains of Brig.-Gen. J. S. WADSWORTH arrived at his native town, via the Erie and A. G. and Mt. Morris Railroads, at 11 A. M., on Saturday morning last. They were wrapped in the American flag, and accompanied by Messrs. FENTON, FRANK, MORRIS and WINFIELD, of the Congressional delegation, Major J. T. SPRAGUE, State Adjutant-General, and one orderly and six soldiers detailed by Major-Gen. AUGUR, Capt. M. RITCHIE, D. H. FITZHUGH, Jr., of New-York, and others. The remains were immediately conveyed to his late residence in the north part of the village. At 1 P. M. a special train arrived, bringing a detachment of seventy-five veterans of the Twenty-first Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. RODGERS, who fought at the first battle at Bull Run, and the fine regimental cornet band from Buffalo, a few gentlemen from that city and a large and respectable delegation from Rochester. The funeral was held at St. Michael's Church, at 2 P. M., when the beautiful and impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was eloquently read by the Rector, Rev. WM. IRISH. The remains were deposited in the family burial ground of Temple Hill Cemetery, with the graves of his ancestors and relatives, where repose his grandmother, father, mother, uncle, brother and one sister.

The attendance of citizens and strangers upon his funeral were much larger than the church would hold. There was great solemnity and all appeared to feel that the death of Gen. WADSWORTH was a public loss.

The remains of deceased were inclosed in a metallic case and were not open to the public nor even to friends. When they were brought in they were so much decomposed that identification was out of the question. It was by marks upon the stockings and the clothing that they were identified, yet there were other means of rendering it certain that the body was that of Gen. WADSWORTH. He was shot in the head and fell into the hands of the rebels, who took him to a farm-house near the Wilderness. The farmer at once recognized him as the Military Governor of Washington, who had befriended him when he was a prisoner, upon some unjust accusation. This man did all that he could to save the General, but failing in this, he buried his body and subsequently disinterred it and took it into the Union lines. Gen. LEE sent a surgeon to attend Gen. WADSWORTH, and it does not appear that he suffered from a lack of attention during his last moments.—*Rochester Democrat, May 23.*

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. W. F. GRIFFITH, General Superintendent.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST
is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 21 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 56 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 55 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.
Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M, and 5 P. M. Sunday train, 5 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 28th-st; $150 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SADDLE MARE; dark chestnut; owned by a lady for 3 years; 7 years old; 15 hands high; perfectly sound, and gentle in all harness; can trot in 3:30 at any time; the owner has no further use for her; there is nothing in the City as handsome as this mare for a lady; must be sold. Inquire in the grocery-store on the corner of 46th-st. and 1st-av.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—AN ELEGANT PAIR of well-matched horses, 16 hands high; seven years' old, mahogany bays, sound and kind; to be seen at Bound Brook, N. J. Inquire, for particulars, of D. CONOVER, No. 97 Laurens-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BLOODED COLT, FIVE years old—a beautiful saddle horse, sound, kind and stylish. Inquire at private stable, No. 92 East 22d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An interest in a Foundry and Machine-shop in Saint Louis, Mo., for sale. A party with not less than $25,000, (a larger amount could be used to advantage,) desiring to invest in an old and well established foundry and machine-shop, in Saint Louis, Mo., now doing a large and profitable business, can purchase an interest therein, by addressing the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. By action of the State Convention, Missouri is now a free State, and her immense mineral wealth, developed by free labor, will make her one of the richest States in the West. The abundance of iron and coal in the immediate vicinity of the city, makes this a very desirable investment.

WM. H. MARKHAM,
Saint Louis, Mo.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A gentleman having $50,000 invested in the manufacture of a staple article of commerce, established at a point in this State where the materials are the most accessible in the country, having its principal sales depot in New-York, is desirous of associating with one or more parties, with an equal amount of capital, to enlarge the business commensurate with its increasing demands. The business is first-class, and offers unusual inducements for a profitable and safe investment, and the advertiser can furnish the best of testimonials that the representations are reliable. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 398 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A COMPETENT AND RESPONSIBLE dentist, with some cash, can have an old established and lucrative office. Address Box No. 5,138 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY STORE. FOR PARticulars, apply at No. 16 Spruce-st., office of *Thompson's Reporter*.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF GOOD NEW and second-hand carpets, velvet, Brussels, axminster and ingrain. Also, one elegant rosewood piano, four round corners 7-octave and City made, and a quantity of other furniture but little used. Inquire at BENDULL'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pailiasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A PARLOR suite, made by Bruner & Moore, never been used; black walnut in green reps; also, black walnut bedsteads, bureau, wardrobe, &c., will be sold cheap. Address Box No. 824 Post-office.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut and walnut chamber sets, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Established 1843.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

OUR NEW STYLE CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS are sold under other names at fabulous prices; $5 will buy a handsome pair solitaire ear-rings, 18-carat gold, setting warranted. ORIGINAL JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway, established 1845.

NEW STYLE CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS. —$5 will buy Gents' 18 carat gold enameled solitaire pin, very deceptive; warranted as above. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established 1845.

NEW STYLE CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS. —$4 50 will buy a splendid 18-carat gold, richly-chased and enameled solitaire ring. ORIGINAL JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway, established 1845.

PLANTS, PLANTS.—A FINE COLLECTION of verbenas, roses, honeysuckles, westerias, running roses, and all other plants for sale. Gardens furnished with sod, mould and manure, and planted by contract or otherwise, by WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows:
WESTMINSTER..........
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, June 4.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, June 18.
LOUISIANA..........Saturday, July 2.
..........Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $85, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 8.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, June 15.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 22.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday..........May 28
GLASGOW..........Saturday..........June 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday..........June 11
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cubin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 47, N. R., foot of Houston-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. HOFFMAN, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of goods per steamship *Bellona*, which vessel sailed from London, March 26, for New-York, (via Havre,) and was towed back to London in distress, are hereby notified that her cargo has been transhipped per steamer *Atalanta*, daily expected at this port.

Consignees are requested, in order to avoid the expense of discharging under general order, to call at the office of the undersigned, immediately after the arrival of the vessel, with their bills of lading for indorsement and sign the average bond. LAWSON & WALKER,
Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

STEAMSHIP CREOLE FOR NEW-ORLEANS will be unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, May 28, at 3 P. M., when she will positively sail.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOATS FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. JOHN F. TALLMAN, will on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

On and after THURSDAY, May 19, the ARMENIA will run on alternate days with the DREW, forming a daily line. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked to points West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNwall, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon at 3½.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMboats, barges and groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st. (office removed from Vestry-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESsure steam engine, 12x36 inch cylinder, of modern construction, and finished in the best manner. One second-hand portable steam engine, 7x10 inch cylinder. One sugar-cane mill, roll 16x26½ inches, with bevel gears for driving the same. One No. 2 Leonard & Clark screw-cutting lathe, 24-inch swing, bed 18½ feet long. Four blowing engines, 8x12 inch cylinder, with fan blowers, 42 inch diameter, 18 inch face. One second-hand 2 inch Alden blower, in good order. Two second-hand Mason's blowers, 22 in. diameter of face, 12 in. discharge. One second hand Mason's blower, 26 in. diameter of face, 14 in. discharge. Three second-hand Matteawan screw-cutting lathes, 15 in. swing, beds 10 feet long. Two second-hand Matteawan screw-cutting lathes, 13 in. swing, beds 6 feet long. Apply at the office of the Washington Iron Works, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 8, L. C. WARD, Agent, or at the Works, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAMboat boiler; dimensions, 33 feet in length; diameter, 8 feet skin. Can be seen at the head of South-st., East River. Apply to WM. T. FROST, No. 68 South-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st., Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—36-INCH CYLinder and 6 feet stroke. Apply at No. 211 East 22d-st., to SAMUEL LEGGETT.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—THOMAS R. AGNEW, the great grocer, tea and flour dealer of this City, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., is now selling teas, coffees, flour, wines, sugars, molasses, syrups, and everything else used in every family, cheaper than any other dealer in the United States. One price cash house. Wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st.; retail, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

REMOVALS.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to their new office, No. 200 Broadway. This Company continues to insure property, of all kinds, against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as any other reliable company.
H. BEECKMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK: Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Bank of the Commonwealth
BOSTON: Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank. Brewster, Sweet. & Co., Bankers.
PHILADELPHIA: Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers. E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.
WASHINGTON: Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury. J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

GOLD ORE MINING COMPANY
OF COLORADO.

THOMSON & TALBOT MINES, GREGORY DISTRICT—ALFRED THOMSON, Mining Superintendent. 900 feet, double lodes, six shafts; *in full working order*, CAPITAL, $250,000. SHARES, $10. Issued in payment of property, and not liable to assessments. $50,000 reserved as working capital.

TRUSTEES.
JAMES D. FISH, WM. A. COBB,
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, WM. L. CORTELYOU.
CHAS. O. MORRIS, CHAS. H. TODD,
WILBUR F. HERBERT, SAMUEL EDDY.
DAVID S. DUNCOMB.

President, CHAS. H. TODD, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Treasurer, CHAS. O. MORRIS, No. 29 Wall-st.
Secretary, D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST.

From Prospectus.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1864.

Wm. T. Dalton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: A 30-stamp mill (700 pounds each) will crush 30 tons ore, and with 15 Frieburgh Pans, and the desulphurizer, I believe the Thomson and Talbot Mines will yield $1,200 *per day in gold.*

Yours, respectfully, L. R. BUTLER.

The company will put in operation, as soon as it can be forwarded, a *larger working power* than is above specified.

Subscriptions to 10,000 shares AT PAR may be made at the office of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st. Maps and prospectus may be obtained from either of the offices.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN (OGDENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, passed March 31, 1857, and amended April 8, 1864, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second issue of bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Mortgagees to secure the payment of the second issue of bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of all such second mortgage bondholders as choose to attend in person or by proxy will be held at the Northern Railroad office, in the village of Malone, New-York., on the 10th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose of forming a new Railroad Corporation.

Dated Malone, New-York, April 28, 1864.
W. A. WHEELER, }
WM. C. BROWN. } Trustees.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant. The transfer books will close on the 12th instant, and reopen on the 20th instant. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 7th of June, inclusive.
J. H. TYLER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of this company will be closed on the 28th May, 1864, at 2 P. M., and will be opened again on the 15th of June next at 10 A. M.
H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1864, at 3 o'clock. By order, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
⅛ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1864.

This bank has received, and has now on hand for immediate delivery, a supply of U. S. 10-40 bonds of all sizes, with coupons from March 1. Bankable money or certified checks received in payment.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscriptions has been made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 24th of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.
By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in this City, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th day of May to the 6th day of June, inclusive.
H. ROUSSEL Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

U. S. 10-40
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

E. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau-st., Subscription Agents for the above loan, are now prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish the Bonds. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INS. CO.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864.

The books for the subscription to the increased capital of this company will be opened from May 16 to June 1, inclusive.

Each shareholder will be entitled to subscribe for one share of new stock for every five shares of the old stock held by him, (fractions not counted;) and all shares subscribed for must be paid for at the time of such subscription, or before the date of the closing of the books.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.
my5-law6mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH KERNOCHAN, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON, JAMES COLLES, JR.,
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, ALEX'DER I. COTHEAL,
RUSSELL STEBBINS, CHARLES H. BIRNEY,
DANIEL S. SCHANCK, WILLIAM WATT,
SAMUEL SLOAN, ISAAC WALTON,
ISAAC E. COTHEAL, HENDERSON MOORE,
DAVID WAGSTAFF, R. W. MONTGOMERY,
HENRY A. HOWE, FRANCIS B O'CONNOR,
JAMES A. HAMILTON, THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.,
THOMAS PALMER, JR.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 17th inst., SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., was elected President, and CHARLES H. BIRNEY, Esq., Vice-President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864 at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May until the 6th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 21, 1864.

THE BANK OF CANTON, (CANTON, ST. Lawrence County,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of H. J. MESSENGER, No. 139 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Ocean Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors for the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 400 Hudson-st., on MONDAY, June 6, next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books are closed until June 6.

By order of the Board.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed on the afternoon of SATURDAY next, the 28th inst., and reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, June 18, for the annual election to be held in the City of Chicago on the 10th June.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

10-40 LOAN.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK having been designated a Government depository, will now receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, offering the best terms and facilities.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 29 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 27th of May to the 7th of June.
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of May, 1864. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be equired.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE attention of Firemen holding Exempt Badges is called to the following section of the law, relative to the same:

SECTION 7. Every Exempt Fireman receiving a Badge shall have the permission to wear the same renewed some time during the month of May in each year, otherwise such permission shall be deemed revoked, and the said commissioners may, at any time, revoke any permission so granted by them; but in case such permission is not renewed or is revoked, it shall be the duty of such Exempt Firemen to restore the badge previously worn by him, to the said commissioners.

In accordance with the above section, the Clerks of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be in attendance at Firemen's Hall, on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from seven to nine P. M during the month of May, for the purpose of renewing Exempt Badges.
JNO. J. GORMAN, President.
CHARLES P. KNAPP, }
R. P. H. ABELL. } Clerks.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, }
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE, }

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock. P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.
May 25, 1864.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable June 1 proximo, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from Friday, the 27th inst., to June 1. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

GEO A. PRINCE & CO.'S
MELODEONS AND
SCHOOL ORGANS.

The depot for the sale of the above celebrated instruments has been removed from No. 87 Fulton-st., to No. 513 Broadway, (Wm. Hall & Son's music store,) where a large stock of samples and packed instruments may at all times be found.

Dealers will be supplied on receipt of orders, with draft, for the amount of bill required.

Direct all communications to the undersigned, who is sole agent for this City.
CHARLES E. BACON.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

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100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandre and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; price from $60 to $200. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, price $700 new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway

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$45 SECOND HAND 6-OCTAVE PIANO.—Mahogany piano, in good order, $100; rosewood 6¾-octave, Lighte & Bradbury's make, $225; new scale 7-octave rosewood, with iron frame, pearl board, etc., $275; rosewood carved serpentine mouldings, overstrings, etc., $325; Melodeons, $60, $75 and $100.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—JAS. PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has reëstablished himself in the piano-forte business and invites attention to a fine stock of pianos at his warerooms No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A GOOD SECOND-HAND organ of twelve stops, two octaves of pedals, rebuilt and repaired by FRANCIS X. ENGELFRIED, No. 52 White-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—33,000 now in use. Price-list sent free on application.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

READY ROOFING,
AT HALF THE COST OF TIN OR SHINGLES.
Samples and circulars sent by mail.
READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 26th day of May inst., for furnishing by contract at depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Shelter Tents of Cotton Duck, 7 oz. and 8 oz. per yard. Bidders will present a full and complete yard of the samples of the material of which they propose to make their tents, and state the number they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Shelter Tents," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 258 NORTH BROAD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BEDSTEADS.

Proposals are invited for 5,000 iron bedsteads undulating wooden bottoms, each bedstead to be 6 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and 18 inches high; names of the securities to be furnished with the bids; proposals will be opened on June 1; the Medical Purveyor reserves the right to reject any or all bids. R. MURRAY,
Superintendent Medical Purveys.

UNION FERRY OFFICE, BROOKLYN, May 22, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at this office until June 4 next, for excavating the slip on the upper side of Fulton Ferry, as per surveys at this office. The materials to be removed are mud, gravel, stone and rock.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.
COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100, CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps	$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be produced.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
EDWARD P. MEEKER, U. S. M. C.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
Total	$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars;

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE.
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons entitled to exemption under the amended Enrollment Act, on account of alienage, unsuitableness of age, (under twenty and over forty-five years,) or on account of two years service in the Army or Navy, during the present War, to present such claims in person without delay to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which they reside.
WILLIAM HAYS,
Brigadier-General Volunteers,
and A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL,
ALBANY, May 9, 1864.

FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS as were afforded me in the Northern and Western Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, most of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In the recent battles many, whom the Paymaster had not as yet been able to reach in the field, may have been killed.

Widows and others, residing in New-York City and its vicinity, having claims on this office, will, if they call on Maj. ROBERT BENSON, JR., No. 7 State-street, New-York City, have their papers arranged and forwarded, FREE OF EXPENSE.
JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—PHYSICIANS in good standing, for contract United States service in Washington, the West, the Gulf, and in the army general hospitals near New-York. Pay $100 per month, and free transportation.

Apply personally to Medical Director, No. 125 Bleecker-st., New-York.

MILITARY.—THE OFFICERS WHO HAVE served under Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, and his friends generally, are requested to meet at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 2 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CATHARINE ELLIGOTT, plaintiff, AGAINST MICHAEL BURKE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Fifty cent United States Revenue stamp cancelled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 28th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, besides the costs of this action.

Dated April 21, 1864.
W. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the City of New-York, on the 27th April, 1864.
ap.27—law6w W. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF $2,000,000
SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE BOUNTY FUND BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JUNE 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund Bonds," of the County of New York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$2,000,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE BOUNTY REDEMPTION BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,000,000 of "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds" of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7, and as amended by Chapter 11 of the laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved May 4, 1864.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $500,000 each, commencing on the first day of November, 1873.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from June 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1864.

ORDNANCE OFFICE—WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by this department until MONDAY, May 30, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 25,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern. These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns, to be seen at the New-York Arsenal. They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof at the manufactory where made. Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1 15th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on the 22d day of June, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of sabres, and such as are known to this department to be such, competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Light Cavalry Sabres."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," will be received by the undersigned at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., 26th instant, for furnishing Fresh Beef for six months, commencing on the 10th of June, to troops and others in the service of the United States at Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, and at Hart's and David's Islands, and at such other places in their vicinities as are not otherwise provided for.

The fresh beef is to be of a good marketable quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, at such places of delivery, as may be required from time to time by the several officers in charge, at the expense of the contractor.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher already established in business, who must state his present place of business, and also at what place he proposes to slaughter cattle to meet his deliveries under the contemplated contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which may seem unreasonable or disadvantageous.

Payments to be made monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts to be made with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties to be given in the proposals.

Further information will be given on application.
FRANCIS E. BERIER, Capt. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 26th May inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

ARMY BLANKETS, wool, grey, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each, of domestic manufacture.

Bidders will submit with their proposals samples of the article which they propose to deliver.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the parties named therein, they will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Blankets," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR SANDY HOOK LIGHT-VESSELS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1864, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the Sandy Hook light-vessel, in the Third Lighthouse District, and for any relief light-vessel and light-house tender that may be called for, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1864, to the 30th June, 1865, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the lighthouse tender or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases, and in good order, for the light-vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and table (marked A) attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
HIRAM BARNEY, Superintendent of Lights.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 2, 1864, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Second-avenue, between Sixty-first-street and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eighty-ninth-street, between Third-avenue and Fifth-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixteenth-street, between Avenue B and East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue.

For flagging Second-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets.

For filling sunken lots in Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For repairing Steam Fire Engine number Eight.

For rebuilding Pier No. 46, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, May 23, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, M. D., Alexandria and Fort Monoroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

———— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
———— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
———— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
———— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186–, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186–, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant ———— ————

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

[No. 122.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., May 12, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, May 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Cloth, D. B. Uniform—Army Standard;
Flannel, Blouse—Army Standard

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, May 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, May 27.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds, may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

[No. 123.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, May 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

Bootees—army standard.
Boots, cavalry—army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, May 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, May 31.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
G. W. MOULTON.
Captain and A. Q. M

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received until SATURDAY, June 4, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., by this office, for the supply of
30,000 PAIRS BRASS SPURS.

They are to be made in all respects as to *material*, *workmanship* and *dimensions*, in strict conformity with the standard sample, which can be seen at this office.

They are to be delivered, free of expense to the United States, at this office, and here inspected, and none are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection.

Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers and such as are known to be fully competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed, properly indorsed, to Capt. S. CRISPIN, Ordnance, U. S. Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.
S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes and Branches," will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., of FRIDAY, June 3, 1864, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened, for the supply of

2,100 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 16 inches diameter.
6,000 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 12 inches diameter.
18,000 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 6 inches diameter.
2,250 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 4 inches diameter.
and 14 branch pipes.

The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.